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THE OBSEQUIES OF GENERAL WORTH.

IMPOSING PROCESSION.

DEDICATION OF THE WORTH MONUMENT.

Address of Mayor Wood.

[illegible]

[illegible] "Niagara," "Chippewa," "Florida," and "Monterey." There was silver bullion fringe around the top and silver lace around the borders. At the head of the coffin was a circle of thirty-one silver stars, and the letters "U. S. A." were written on the other end. In the centre was a silver plate of solid silver, inscribed

GEN. WM. J. WORTH,
Died at San Antonio, Texas,
May 7th, 1849,
Aged 55 Years.

Just below the plate was a masonic emblem also in silver. The raised platform upon which the coffin rested was of black silk velvet, covered with bands of silver lace, diagonally crossed, with silver stars in the centre of each square. The effect was very fine. The dimensions of the outside coffin are 7 feet by [illegible] inches. At 10½ o'clock the doors were closed for a short time, while a daguerreotype of the coffin was taken as it stood, with the military coat, chapeau and the sword which Gen. Worth used in the Mexican war, placed upon it. When the doors were again opened, the crowd outside had largely increased. Capt. Hicks, with two platoons of 20 men each, from the Sixth and Thirteenth Wards, was on duty in and about the room, and found great difficulty in keeping the crowd back. Many thousand persons had inspected the remains, when at 11½ o'clock the catafalque arrived, and the coffin was borne down stairs and placed upon it. The catafalque was prepared by Mr. [illegible], by order of the Committee of the Common Council, who had the funeral arrangements in charge. It consisted of a square platform, from which sprung a canopy elevated about twelve feet from the ground, beneath which, upon a bier placed upon the platform, the coffin rested. The entire structure was covered with black cloth ornamented with silver stars and lace. On each side of the bier the silver lace was arranged so as to form a shield with a black ground in the centre, upon which was placed the single letter "W" in silver. Black ostrich plumes waved at the top of the canopy and at each corner of the platform. On each side of the latter a number of warlike emblems were arranged. There were drums and muskets, brass twelve-pound howitzers, all [illegible] a heap of cannon balls, and all covered with crape. There were American flags projecting obliquely at each corner of the catafalque, draped in black. The vehicle was drawn by [illegible] gray horses, each covered with a heavy black housing and with black plumes fastened above their heads. Behind the catafalque the horse which Gen. Worth rode in the Mexican campaign was led by a colored man. The animal, which is over [illegible] years old, and a dark bay, is rather below the medium size. The horse was caparisoned in the same trappings which he wore on the field of battle. In the Governor's room the distinguished guests invited to be present were assembled. The relatives of the deceased also met there. Among them were the widow of Gen. Worth, Mr. Wm. J. Worth, his son, Mrs. [illegible] and 3 children, Miss Margaret Worth, Miss Josephine Worth, Mr. and Mrs. James [illegible], [illegible] Worth, the Messrs. McKeon, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] and Mrs. J. F. Bacon, Mrs. Emma [illegible] and 2 sons, eight members of G. A. Worth's family and twenty members of Mr. Edward's family. The crowd in the Governor's room after the coffin was taken down and placed in the catafalque was very large. The four swords presented severally by the President of the United States, the Governors of New-York and Louisiana, and the citizens of Columbia County, N. Y., to Gen. Worth, were exhibited and elicited a great deal of admiration.

The following articles were put in a copper box at the City Hall, to be placed with the remains beneath the monument:

Transactions of the Grand Lodge of New-York for 1857.

Transactions of the Grand Lodge emergent meeting, Nov. 20, 1857.

Washington; an exemplification of the principles of Freemasonry; an oration delivered in the Metropolitan Hall, Nov. 4, 1852, by Stephen H. Tyng, D. D.

Constitutions and general regulations of the Most Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York. Adopted 1854.

The Masonic Manual, containing the Rituals of Freemasonry, by Robert Macoy.

Circular addressed to the Fraternity in relation to the ceremonies of dedicating the monument.

List of Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New-York.

Circular addressed to the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York, by the M. W. John L. Lewis, Grand Master, 1857.

Circular addressed to the Fraternity by R. W. Robt. Macoy, D. G. M.

American Quarterly Review of Freemasonry and its kindred sciences. Nos. 1 and 2.

Several copies of the By-Laws of Subordinate Lodges.

Proceedings of the Grand Commandery for 1857.

Constitution of Grand Commandery adopted 1857.

Master Mason's certificate.

Valentine's History of New-York.

Norton's Literary Letters, comprising American papers of interest.

Comptroller Flagg's Report for 1854 and '55.

Biography of the Sketch of Capt. John F. Carns, by Wallace.

Cohen Roll of the Wells' Light Guard.

A piece of the iron chain that crossed the river at West Point.

A piece of old Fort Putnam.

[illegible] Note of South Carolina, 1776, by Henry Johnson.

Catalogue of the New-York Free Academy, together with the annual medal.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Metropolitan Social Club.

By-Laws and History of the Odd-Fellows' Hall Association.

Copy of joint proceedings of both Boards of the Common Council for 1856, with the entire account of the monument.

American Coin, Orson Blunt.

Newspapers of the day: *Times, Express, Tribune, Sun, Herald, News, Courier and Enquirer, Journal of Commerce.*

A Bible of the New-York Bible Society.

Report of the Jackson Gold Box Committee.

Copy of invitations of the Committee on the Worth Ceremonies, by John Carleton.

Confederate O. of B. C. B. S. A. J. T., 1,001. B. O. of the V. G. M. C. or Sons of S. and the F. O. E.

Valentine's Manual.

Manual of the State of New-York.

One of Colt's Revolving Pistols, by P. Moore & Son.

State Manual, by Orson Blunt.

Sprig of Orange Myrtle and Fir Evergreen, by James F. Hall.

New-York Ophthalmic Hospital, for the year 1856.

Newspaper articles of the Funeral Procession of Gen. Washington, on the 14th December, 1799.

Roll of the Fourth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., Light Artillery, Co. F., Capt. Jas. McMahon.

Model of the Union of the Erie Canal and Atlantic Ocean—by Vincent L. Dill.

French, coinage of 1812 and 1797.

Commission of General Worth, on parchment.

Masonic Emblems, manufactured from the Charter [illegible], and a History of its Fall, presented by W. S. [illegible].

History of New-York, in pamphlet form, 170 years ago, by J. T. Valentine.

Address of Isaac Ferris, D. D., LL. D., with the Fourth Report of the Surgeons of the Surgical Department of the University of New-York.

The balcony in front of the Governor's room was crowded, a large portion of those upon it being ladies. The crowd in front of the City Hall was very large, and the Police had great difficulty in keeping those who composed it in their places. People would press forward into the open space which the Police had cleared, and the latter would force them back again. The catafalque, around which Company F, 71st Regiment, kept guard, was the centre of attraction and engaged universal admiration.

Shortly after 10 o'clock A. M., the various regiments and companies composing the First Division of the New-York State Militia began to assemble on the Battery. The day was intensely cold,—by far the coldest of the season,—and so piercing in its severity that overcoats and thick gloves and boots were but small protection against its rigors. The various regiments formed into line, and stood almost motionless for a while, and then each man clapped his hands and stamped his feet to restore the almost [illegible] circulation,—then they went right-about face and marched two abreast, then they formed again into line, then they stamped their feet again, and those who were able, half a regiment at a time, [illegible] from the Battery and found themselves [illegible] down sandwiches at the Washington. But, one by one, regiment after regiment, and company after company, kept pouring into the Battery, till the ground was filled.

The first division, under Major-General Sandford's command, numbered about 6,000 men in line. The formation was made up of the brigades of General Hall, General Spicer, General Ewing, and General Yates. These were arranged in brigade line, running the entire length of both the new and the Old Batteries. At 11 o'clock General Sandford appeared upon the ground and received Governor King, who was accompanied by the officers of his staff, including Generals Bruce, Ward, and Seward. The line of review was taken up and each of the four brigades was reviewed separately. The lines were then thrown into column, and took up the course of march through Broadway into Chatham-street, and thence into the Park, passing the City Hall, on the right of which Governor King received a marching salute from the entire division. In passing out of the West gate Col. Wetmore threw the columns into line, the right resting on Murray-street, and, as the columns advanced, the lines were in continuous formation until the entire left was reached. The left then being in front, which is the order on funeral occasions, the division broke into column and passed up Broadway, through Fourteenth-street, thence through Fifth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, where the columns were again deployed into line and halted, whilst the funeral procession approached and passed on to Madison-square where the grand ceremony occurred. Here the military were dismissed, except the 71st Regiment. The admirable arrangement of General Wetmore, Inspector of Division, commanded general commendation.

The following was the order of procession, on the arrival of the military at the Park:

His Excellency John A. King,
Governor of New-York,
With full mounted Staff.
Major-General Wright, of New-Jersey.
Brigadier-General Hatfield, of New-Jersey.
First Division N. Y. S. Militia,
in reverse order.
FOURTH BRIGADE.
Manahan's Band.
Sixty-ninth Regiment, (Infantry,) Col. Ryan.
Band.
Twelfth Regiment, (Infantry,) Col. Cocks.
Band.
Eleventh Regiment, (Infantry,) Col. Van Buren.
Band.
Tenth Regiment, (Infantry,) Col. Halsey.
Band.
Troop of Cavalry.
Brigade Staff.
Brigadier-General John Ewen.
THIRD BRIGADE.
Lafayette Guard Band.
Fifty-fifth Regiment, (Infantry,) Col. LeGal.
Shelton's Band.
Ninth Regiment, (Infantry,) Col. Pitkin.
Washington Brass Band.
Eighth Regiment, (Infantry,) Col. Lyons.
National Guard Band.
Seventh Regiment, (Infantry,) Col. Duryee.
Major Carter and officers of the Staff of the City Battalion of Newark, N. J.
Troop of Washington Grays as Brigade Escort.
Brigade Staff.
Brigadier-General Duryea and Staff, of Brooklyn.
Major-General Hall.
SECOND BRIGADE.
New-York Brass Band.
Sixth Regiment, (Infantry,) Col. Pinckney.
Band.
Fifth Regiment, (Infantry,) Col. Schwartzwalder.
Band.
Fourth Regiment, (Light Artillery,) Col. Hincken.
Troop of Horse as Escort.
Brigade Staff.
Brigadier-General Charles Yates.
FIRST BRIGADE.
Band.
Veteran Corps, (Artillery,) Capt. Raynor.
Mounted Band.
Third Regiment, (Hussars,) Col. Postley.
Robertson's Band.
Second Regiment, (Infantry and Rifles,) Col. Robinson.
Heller's Mounted Band.
First Regiment, (Artillery and Cavalry,) Col. Ryer.
Troop of Horse as Escort.
Brigade Staff.
Brigadier-General C. W. Spicer.

Division Staff of the First Division.
Troop of Horse as Escort.
Major-General Charles W. Sandford, Commanding First Division N. Y. S. M.
The Officiating Clergymen in Carriages.
The Pall-bearers in Four Carriages.
Dodworth's Band.
Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Vosburgh,
as a Guard of Honor, marching in reversed order,
with arms reversed.

CATAFALQUE

in a hollow square formed by details from the
Seventy-first Regiment.
Horse of Gen. Worth,
Caparisoned and led.
Twenty Carriages containing the
Mourners,
Friends, Relatives and Connections
of the deceased General.
Eight Carriages,
Containing the Members of the Joint Committee
of the Common Council.
His Honor Mayor Wood,
and the Common Council and Corporation Officers of
the City of New-York, with their Staves and
Badges of office, in carriages.
His Honor Mayor Powell,
And the Common Council and Corporation Officers
of the City of Brooklyn, with their Staves
and Badges of office, in carriages.
Band.
Officers of the late War in Mexico, Mounted.
Remnant of the 1st Regiment New-York Volunteers.
Field Music.
Veteran Soldiers of 1812.
Officers of the U. S. A. in carriages.
Officers of the U. S. N., in carriages.
U. S. Civil officers in carriages.
Judges and Officers of the Civil and Criminal Courts
in carriages.
The Grand Lodge State of New-York, A. & H. F. of
F. & A. M.
The Banner of the Grand Lodge.
BAND.
Grand Marshal—Wor. H. W. Turner.
Special Aids—R. W., C. F. Nuston and Wor. William
Gurney.
Benevolent Lodge, No. 28.
Banner.
W. M., S. S. Davenport.
Manhattan Lodge, No. 62—W. M., G. Debenham.
Lafayette Lodge, No. 64—W. M., John Reed.
L'Union Française, No. 57—W. M., A. Massalo.
Naval Lodge, No. 69—W. M., Jos. T. Covenhoven.
Ocean Lodge, No. 156—W. M., Sam'l T. Scarlett.
Independent Lodge, No. 185—W. M., J. W. Rush.
Darcy Lodge, No. 187.
Banner.
W. M., Thomas H. Keeting.
Union Lodge, No. 190.
Banner.
(Organized July 16, 1847.)
W. M., Wm. Berison.
Excelsior, No. 17.
Banner.
W. M., Wm. Geo. Reery.
Greenpoint Lodge, No. 403—W. M., Jno. Schroeder.
Joppa Lodge, No. 201—W. M., Helvidge.
Templar's Lodge, No. 203—W. M., H. G. Crosier.
Friendship Lodge, No. 204.
Banner.
W. M., Henry B. Jackson.
Cyrus Lodge, No. 208.
Banner.
W. M., George Clancy.
Polar Star, No. 245—W. M., J. W. Little.
Abrams, No. 20—W. M., Jaikes Allen.
Eastern Star, No. 227—W. M., —— Wells.
Platt Lodge, No. 194—W. M., H. A. Pinckney.
The Society of the Cincinnati.
The Tammany Society,
in carriages.
Citizens in carriages.
Police.

Along the line of march, large crowds of persons were collected, and at the junction of Broadway and Fifth-avenue, where the monument is to be erected, a numerous, but not very large, assemblage, awaited the arrival of the procession and commencement of the ceremonies. It was expected that these would begin about 3 o'clock, but it was not till 4½ o'clock that the head of the procession reached the spot. While waiting for its arrival, the spectators entertained themselves with an inspection of the monument in its present condition.

It is now only five or six feet above the ground, having a foundation of twelve feet. The granite of which it is being built was quarried at Quincy, Mass. When completed, it will be fifty-one feet high, with a base of fifteen feet square. On the front panel of the die will be an equestrian portrait of General Worth, in bronze. On the shaft will be a trophy of arms, composed of the implements of war captured at the prominent encounters in which he was engaged. There will be four bands on the shaft, inscribed with the names of the battles in which he distinguished himself, viz.: Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, West Point, Perote, Florida, Monterey, Vera Cruz, Puebla, Cerro-Gordo, Buena Vista, Contreras, San Antonio, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, City of Mexico. The artist of the monument is Mr. James G. Batterson.

The ceremonies at the monument were somewhat hurried in consequence of the lateness of the hour. The box of relics was first placed under the corner-stone of the monument. The coffin was then removed from the catafalque, and placed at the entrance of the cell, which was constructed in the foundation, at a depth of five feet below the surface of the ground. Here Dr. Vinton read a portion of the funeral service of the Episcopal Church. The Reverend Doctor was a cadet at West Point, under the command of General Worth, and officiated at the first funeral of the deceased in this City, and at Greenwood Cemetery, in 1849.

The Masonic Ceremonies were next in order. The Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., formed in the following order:

Two Tylers with drawn Swords.
Tyler of oldest Lodge with drawn Sword.
Two Stewards of the oldest Lodge.
Entered Apprentices.
Fellow Crafts.
Master Masons.
Junior Deacons.
Senior Deacons.
Secretaries.
Treasurers.
Past Wardens.
Junior Wardens.
Senior Wardens.
Past Masters.
Mark Masters.
Royal Arch-Masons.
Knight Templars.
Masters of Lodges.
Music.
Grand Tyler with drawn Sword.
Grand Stewards with White Rods.
A Brother with a Golden Vessel containing Corn.
Two Brethren carrying Silver Vessels, one with
Wine and the other with Oil.
Principal Architect, with Square, Level and Plumb.
Grand Secretary.
Grand Treasurer.
Bible, Square and Compass, carried by a Mason of a
Lodge, supported by two Stewards.
Grand Chaplain.
The Five Orders.
Past Grand Wardens.
Past Deputy Grand Masters.
Past Grand Masters.
Chief Magistrate of the Place.
Two large Lights borne by two Masters of Lodges.
Grand Wardens.
Deputy Grand Master.
The Master of the oldest Lodge with the Book of
Constitutions.
Grand Deacon with the Black Rods, seven feet apart.
The M. W. G. D. Master.
Grand Standard Bearer.
Grand Sword Bearer with Drawn Sword.
Two Stewards with White Rods.

The Masonic address was delivered by Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Marshal Robert Macoy to the following effect:

Respected Friends: We have come together this day to discharge a melancholy yet imperative duty. We have come to pay a debt of justice, and to render appropriate honors to the memory of a man who devoted his life to the advancement of his country's glory.

We appear in the distinctive character of Freemasons to assist in the ceremonies appropriate to this occasion, of placing within the dark and silent tomb the cold remains of a hero, a patriot and a man, and of taking a last farewell of them; in life he was one who was as much distinguished for his virtues as a Christian, and his noble deportment as a gentleman, as he was for his gallant and glorious achievements as a soldier; it therefore behooves us as an ancient, honorable, free and enlightened confraternity to bring our purest offerings to grace his memory, and to bedeck his tomb with a garland of gratitude.

At the time he was smitten by the angel of death, a great and mighty nation was clad in the habiliments of mourning, and his loss was deeply felt,—all feeling that a great man had fallen in Israel. And thus it should be; for when a truly great man passes from earthly scenes, his loss should be mourned, his memory honored, and his virtue emulated. His merits, then, most fittingly adorn the pages of history; the deeds of the great and good of every nation constitute the richest moral legacy that can be transmitted to posterity. It is, indeed, a Divine element in our nature which prompts us to do homage to the great and the virtuous.

The Masonic fraternity has always been among the first to render honor to the memory of the brave and self-sacrificing men who have devoted their lives to the cause of American freedom; therefore the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of New-York most cordially accepted the invitation extended to them by the Common Council of this City to assist in the ceremonies attending the obsequies of our late brother this day, and dedicate this monument to his memory. We, therefore, with pride and pleasure, unite with our fellow-citizens in paying the last and highest tribute of respect

"To the memory of departed Worth!"

Notwithstanding his many eminent and meritorious qualifications, there are none which so fully impress us with sentiments of gratitude, on this occasion, as the fact that William J. Worth was an honored member of our Ancient and Honorable Order; therefore, in compliance with a long-established custom among our confraternity, we shall now proceed to dedicate this enduring testimonial with Masonic ceremonies. Let order and silence prevail.

DEDICATION CEREMONIES.

The R. W. Deputy Grand Master, acting as Grand Master, then commenced the Dedication as follows:

G. M.—(To the Deputy G. M.)—Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, what is the proper jewel of your office?

D. G. M.—The square.

G. M.—Have you applied the square to those parts of the foundation stone which should be squared?

D. G. M.—I have, Most Worshipful, and the craftsmen have performed their duty.

G. M.—(To the S. G. W.)—R. W. Senior Grand Warden, what is the proper jewel of your office?

S. G. W.—The level.

G. M.—Have you applied the level to the foundation stone?

S. G. W.—I have, Most Worshipful, and the craftsmen have done their duty.

G. M. (to J. G. W.)—Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden, what is the proper jewel of your office?

J. G. W.—The plumb.

G. M.—Have you applied the plumb to the several edges of the foundation stone?

J. G. W.—I have, Most Worshipful, and the craftsmen have done their duty.

G. M.—The craftsmen having skillfully and faithfully performed their duty, I declare the foundation stone of this monument "well formed, true and trusty."

The Right Worshipful the Grand Chaplain then offered up a most impressive prayer, to which all the brethren, as if with one voice, gave the masonic response, "So mote it be."

The Acting Grand Master now took the vessel which contained the corn, from the hands of the brother to whom it was intrusted, and delivered it to the Grand Marshal, who, in turn, presented it to the M. W. (acting) Deputy Grand Master; the last-named officer pouring the corn on the ground, said:

"May the Giver of All Things bestow his blessing upon all patriotic and benevolent undertakings; and plenteously confer upon this people that virtue and wisdom which shall enable them to preserve and transmit to succeeding generations the privileges they enjoy."

The cup which contained the wine was in like manner delivered to the R. W. Senior Grand Warden, who pouring the wine on the ground, said:

"May the Grand Ruler of the Universe grant long life and continued health to the officers of our National, State and Municipal Governments; preserve the Union of the United States; and may it be a bond of friendship and brotherly love that shall endure through all time."

The cup containing the oil was next delivered to the R. W. the Junior Grand Warden, who, pouring the oil on the ground, said:

"May the Grand Master of the Universe shelter and protect the widow and the orphan; shield them from the trials and vicissitudes of this world, and so bestow His mercy upon the bereaved that they may know sorrow no more."

The Grand Master then said:

"The corn is used as the emblem of plenty. May the blessings of bounteous heaven be showered down upon us, and may our hearts be filled with gratitude. The wine is used as an emblem of joy and gladness. May our hearts be made glad by the influence of Divine truth, and may virtue flourish as the vine. The oil is used as an emblem of peace. May peace and harmony, good will and brotherly love, abound among men throughout the world; and may this monument long continue as a memorial of affectionate gratitude to one who devoted his life to the best interests of his country."

The Right Worshipful, the Grand Chaplain, then pronounced the benediction.

After the termination of the masonic ceremonies flambeaux were procured, by the light of which Mayor Wood read to the assembled crowd, the following address:

"We come to bury Cæsar, not to praise him."

We come in the name of the people of New-York, representing its corporate interests, to perform a mournful duty—the last sad ceremonies of depositing beneath this stone all that is left of the mortal remains of one of the noblest and most cherished sons of the Commonwealth.

It is, indeed, a mournful occasion—not only in the performance of these rites, and the personal remembrances it recalls—but in the contemplations and reflections it involuntarily forces upon the mind.

It has been said that the *disappointments* in life are great, and the *successes* tragically few. Whilst this may apply to men in the aggregate, history and observation teaches that the SPECIAL MAN may make conquests from time—surmount difficulties—and attain the goal of his ambition. The sorrows, the trials and tribulations of the GENERAL MAN result from the confidence reposed in, and the deferred hopes of, the ETERNAL TO-MORROW; while the triumphs of the SPECIAL MAN may infallibly be traced to his earnest action in the ever-living present—in the realities of the TO-DAY.

Time is always capricious and often deceitful. To the youthful it is full of hope and golden promises. In the aged it fosters those fond anticipations, but prolongs their realization; and, while human expectation is most sanguine, it coquets with our hopes, and, it may be, flits from our grasp.

The force and reason of these remarks are happily illustrated by the life and example of that exalted citizen whose memory we now celebrate; to whose public virtues and public services we pay homage, gratitude and honor. With him there was no to-morrow in life. He was truthful to his instincts; to his nature, and his public career displayed the unceasing activity of an ever-present to-day.

A brief recital, however imperfect, of the leading incidents in his eventful, useful, and well-spent public life, cannot fail of being interesting to a portion of my auditory from old associations—must give satisfaction and gratification to the patriotism of us all—and should excite the ardor of the youthful to the noblest ambition, by emulating the example of a man whose career was so singularly marked with unsullied glory and unspotted personal respect.

William Jenkins Worth was born March 1, 1794, in Hudson, Columbia County, in this State. His childhood was passed upon the banks of our loveliest river, fittingly characterized as the American Rhine;

Where Nature, nor too sombre nor too gay,
Wild but not rude, awful yet not austere,

might well ennoble the aspirations of a youth whose bosom was fired with genius and patriotism. While yet in his eighteenth year, and when the peace of Europe and America was perturbed, he entered, in 1812, the military family of Morgan Lewis, as private Secretary to that estimable General. His life was not destined to be long spent in idle inactivity. He was already thirsty for fame—already longing to be engaged in the service of his country; and the realization of his aspirations were not long deferred.

We were then upon the eve of a national disruption with England. The war of 1812 commenced—that war by the proclamation of which, the United States assumed a bold, defiant, and independent attitude among the nations, and which resulted in a practical admission to the world that wherever our flag floated, there the American citizen (no matter where he might first have beheld the sunlight) *should* be protected, free from insult or molestation, in his independence! It was in maintaining the national assertion of those principles that young Worth first fleshed his sword. He accompanied Gen. Lewis, in the Spring of 1813, and, about one year after he had entered his service, to the frontiers of Canada, having received the commission of Lieutenant in the United States Army. He was present and took part in the attack upon Fort George, on which occasion he distinguished himself with such intrepidity and gallantry, that he was appointed aid-de-camp to his friend and patron. The battle of Chrystler's Field, on the St. Lawrence, soon followed. General Lewis was sick and confined to his vessel when the day of action arrived. But our youthful soldier was resolved upon not being an idle spectator. He solicited, and received, permission to join the field-army then commanded by General Boyd, whom he served as volunteer-aid-de-camp. In this engagement he won fresh honors. His bravery and courage were warmly and favorably spoken of in the official report. He was already an established favorite—one that excited hopes of future promise and future glory.

When General Lewis recovered from his illness, and soon after the battle of Chrystler's Field, he was assigned to command in the City of New-York. Worth's amiable disposition, the genial qualities of his heart, and his fine military ardor, won for him a place not only in the esteem, but in the affections of General Lewis. He was, indeed, regarded by the latter as one of his own family. And, accordingly, we find him writing from this City, June 15, 1814, to Lieut. Worth, requesting the latter to come and "fill up the vacancy" occasioned by his absence. "If laurels"—he adds, doubtless, with a proud knowledge of the martial flame which burned in the young man's bosom, and cognizant of the choice he would make—"if laurels are your object, you have a better chance of being gratified where you are than here,"—and of course he remained.

The resolution to remain where glory could be achieved was readily formed—without difficulty, hesitation or equivocation. The lioness springs not more eagerly to the protection of her young, than the patriotic and martial heart to the defence of his country's liberties and independence! "Having"—he writes, in declining the kind and generous invitation of General Lewis—"*having participated in three months' fatigues of the camp of instructions*: THE ENEMY BEING WITHIN STRIKING DISTANCE, *separated only by the Niagara, which we cross on the morrow*, AND THE BATTLE FIELD IN VIEW, *will, I trust, excuse my choice. The campaign promises to be a stirring one, and you, I am sure, would not pardon my leaving.*" There is in this letter the ring of the true metal. Gleams of its author's future distinguished and honorable military distinction is seen in it; and it may be readily conceived that it brought gladness—a full heart and melting eye—to the brave old soldier for whom it was designed.

There is an eminent man residing in New-York to-day, upon whose cheek long may the rose of health continue to bloom, at the very mention of whose name the American heart beats quick with pride, and who must be always ranked among the first military heroes of this or the past generation, who, more than once, bore testimony to the bravery, chivalry and daring of General Worth. Yes, associated in our country's history with the memory and services upon the field of Generals Washington and Jackson, must be that of Winfield Scott, one of whose aids in 1814, and then in his twentieth year, was William Jenkins Worth. To have merited and won the approval and encomiums of that veteran commander, is not among the least honorable distinctions of the marked life of the latter. He bore an active and distinguished part in the battle of Chippewa, relative to which General Scott wrote in his official report: "I cannot close this account of meritorious conduct without mentioning the great services rendered me by those two gallant young soldiers, Lieutenants Worth and Watts, my aids. There was no danger they did not cheerfully encounter in communicating my orders, and their zeal and intrepidity won the admiration as they had before the esteem, of the whole brigade." Such high and encomiastic commendation was not without its merited effect. Lieutenant Worth was brevetted a captain for his gallant conduct in this affair.

On the 25th day of July, 1814, was fought the memorable battle of Lundy's Lane. *There* the chivalrous Worth was present; and *there*, as upon former perilous occasions, he signally distinguished himself. The engagement was fierce and bloody; but he shrank not from that post of duty which was assigned him, in the hour of his country's peril. "The conduct of Captain Worth, my aid-de-camp," officially writes General Scott to the War Department, was marked with his usual skill and gallantry. I had already derived much benefit from his services, when he received a wound, at the moment believed to be mortal, IN THE ACT OF PASSING THROUGH A BLAZE OF FIRE TO COMMUNICATE AN ORDER. His conduct in this second affair will not only bear a comparison with his own services in the first, BUT WITH THE SERVICES OF ANY OTHER OFFICER OF HIS RANK IN EITHER ACTION."

From the effects of his wound Captain Worth did not soon recover. It lamed him for life, and confined him to his bed and room twelve months. When he was able to walk beneath the sunlight again, peace was restored, and security dwelt within our borders. But our War Department, acting in the spirit of a free and liberal government, was not unmindful of the valued services of its servant. Captain Worth had no high-sounding pedigree—no hereditary or noble lineage to commend him for promotion to his superior officers—but he had talents, bravery, and signal military ardor, which, he well knew, under the republican institutions, in defence of which he shed his blood, were the only true and safe passports to fame. In consideration of his services, and distinguished conduct in the battle of Lundy's Lane, he was made a Brevet Major.

The brilliancy and effectiveness of Worth's genius were not confined to the battle field. He was a man, by the very constitution of his nature and character, calculated to be of public usefulness to whatever sphere of life his attention might have been directed. He loved activity, and despised sloth. He placed no confidence in that which was vague or indefinite; idle he would not consent to be; and he never left until "to-morrow" undone that which could be accomplished "to-day." He was always preparing for possible or contingent emergencies, and foresaw the necessarily anticipated danger, but in order to insure public safety and security.

What I have here remarked is borne out by the fact that from 1815 he passed through various military grades—first as major commanding the corps of cadets; then as instructor of tactics, in which capacity he served ten years; and next as lieutenant-colonel of ordnance. In 1838, he was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the eighth infantry, in command of which he was successfully engaged upon the Niagara frontier, in quelling the patriot war, headed by the somewhat notorious insurgent, Bill Johnson. Here he carried out with remarkable firmness and popular satisfaction, the instructions of Government—his demeanor, affability, and personal dignity, inspiring confidence to the early settlers upon the frontier of our State; while the public services which he had rendered, and the professional activity which he displayed, inspired them with respect for his patriotism and capacity.

In 1840, he accompanied his regiment to Florida, *there* to encounter the fierce hostility of the native tribes. His well-known energy and skill commended him to the favorable notice of the War Department, and consequently, soon after his arrival, he was placed in command of the army operating in Florida. By consummate tact and the celerity of his movements, he succeeded in bringing the hostile chiefs, Wild Cat and Halleck Fartustugee, to battle on the 19th of April, 1842, in the Pilicklickiha Hammock. It was a battle waged with a savage foe and fought with savage ferocity. The conflict was bloody and protracted, commencing with the rising sun, and ceasing not until sundown. But the hostile bands were defeated; the Pilicklickiha Hammock was to them more than another Waterloo; their fierce and barbarous spirit was there effectually quelled. It was their last struggle; and from that day forward the peaceful settlers of Florida—their wives and daughters, their old women and old men—were free from insult and violence; were enabled to pursue their agricultural or commercial vocations, in comparative safety and security.

The war, after seven years' duration, was thus brought to a close by the skill and gallantry of Col. Worth; and, as an evidence of our Government's appreciation of his services, in this campaign, he was promoted to a Brevet Brigadier-General in the United States Army. His commission was placed in his hands by President Polk, who improved the occasion by thanking him in flattering and happy terms, for his great exertions—unwavering fidelity—and unswerving determination, to advance the glory and prosperity of our country.

Four years of profound peace ensued, which, with his wonted and characteristic caution and prudence, General Worth devoted to the training and fitting of his regiment for those fields of glory in which our arms were soon to be victorious. The wisdom of this line of conduct was soon made evident. The year 1846 found us engaged in the Mexican War. General Worth, in command of his regiment, was ordered to Mexico, where he soon won fresh laurels and inscribed his name in immortal history. For three days he encountered, in command of his own regiment, and first division, the enemy before Monterey; and on the third day he had the satisfaction of triumphantly marching, at the head of his forces, into the city. This battle was but the prelude to the unbroken chain of our victories in Mexico, and in consequence of the perseverance which he displayed therein, Worth was brevetted Major General.

The glorious achievements of our army in Mexico now followed in rapid succession, the story of which is so recent and familiar to all, that to enter, at this time, into a detailed account of the martial events which then transpired, would be but repeating what you have heard more than a thousand times, in centennial addresses and political orations. Nevertheless, it would not, perhaps, be amiss to observe, that wherever danger was to be encountered—a foe to be conquered, or honor gained—there General Worth might be found participating in the fray. At the head of his division he was distinguished in the siege of Vera Cruz. In the great battles of Cerro Gordo, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey and Chapultepec, he added fresh laurels to his garland. And as he was first to receive the surrender of Monterey, so it seemed reserved for him to receive also the surrender of the City of Mexico, when that capital was subdued.

At the conclusion of the Mexican war, Gen. Worth was ordered to the department of Texas, and there, on the 7th day of May, 1849, he expired. He died esteemed and regretted by all who knew him; admired and venerated by his countrymen, and leaving behind him the record of a career so brilliant that I doubt whether the life of any other officer in our army, at the present time, or in the past, presents a more extensive list of battles in which he had participated, and which belong to the history and fame of our nation.

The immortality of a soldier's name, whose public life is as marked and distinguished as that of General Worth, and who has rendered so many services to his country and his race—does not necessarily depend upon the homage his successors may pay, nor upon the monuments which they raise, to honor his memory. The fidelity of his unswerving patriotism—the unsullied integrity of his personal character and the unquestioned force of his military genius have inscribed his name indelibly upon the page of our country's history. Yet the desire to thus commemorate the good deeds of the dead, who have been distinguished in life, is one of the noblest and most exalted passions of our species. But in death and in life alike, it was the fortunate lot of General Worth to have been made the favored recipient of public honors.

Thus, among other tokens of the nation's gratitude, the State of New-York presented him with a sword in 1838, to testify its appreciation of his distinguished services in the War of 1812. The Legislature of Florida voted him unanimous thanks for having closed the Indian war there in 1842. The citizens of Hudson and Columbia County, presented him with a complimentary sword in honor of his distinguished gallantry at Monterey; and the State of Louisiana did the same for his brave conduct throughout the Mexican War. In 1848, the National Congress ordered a sword for him, upon which was engraved an appreciative notice of his public services. It was now the palpable duty of the Emporium of the Empire State—the Queen City of America—to testify, in a substantial form, her regard for one who devoted thirty-six years of active public life to the advancement of his country's glory, and who was one of the most eminent and brave of the sons of New-York.

When it was ascertained that Major-General Worth was dead, a Committee from the Corporation of the City of New-York was commissioned to visit the widow of the deceased, and charged to assure her, that in case she would surrender to us his remains, a monument, not unworthy of his fame, would be here erected, to, in some degree, perpetuate his name.

In a spirit of characteristic good sense and conjugal devotion, the request was complied with; the remains of the illustrious departed were conveyed to this City, and deposited in the receiving vault, at Greenwood Cemetery, in a manner creditable to a Metropolis and a State whose greatness and prosperity claimed, in his affections, the highest place. But, up to the present moment, the remains of Major-General Worth have been unburied. There was no spot, honorable to the wealth and magnificence of this emporium, or worthy of the public services which he had rendered, to which his widow and children might repair, to pay the last homage of love to the fidelity of the husband or the virtues of the parent. But, from this day forward, the pilgrim of his genius and patriotism may here kneel in thankfulness, reverence and admiration, at his shrine. The youth of our country, passing and repassing this monument, will hereafter pause to peruse the record engraved thereon, of the virtues, services and fame, of a man whose life presents a beautiful illustration of the institutions of our country, having raised himself from civil life to the highest rank known in the army; and every gradation in the chain of his elevation having been due to the fidelity of his adherence to professional duty. The life of General Worth is, indeed, an exemplar which young men might well emulate, for its strict truthfulness of duty to himself, his country, and his God, as a conditioned being in Time.

At the conclusion of the address, the stone intended to close the mouth of the cell in which the coffin was deposited, and on which was the following inscription:

"WILLIAM JENKINS WORTH,
Born March 1, 1794,
Died May 7, 1849,"

was lowered into its place, and finally cemented there. A platoon from the 71st Regiment then fired three vollies in the direction of the cell, and shortly after 6 o'clock the large assembly dispersed.

During the day several casualties occurred. Gen. Seward was thrown off his horse on Broadway and severely bruised. He was taken to the St. Nicholas Hotel and attended to by Dr. Woodward. A young officer named Davis, attached to Col. [illegible] regiment was thrown off his horse near the battery and sustained a compound fracture of the right arm. He was immediately taken in charge by Dr. Sayre, hospital surgeon of the Division.

During the progress of the formation by Col. Wetmore there was an incessant falling of horses on the slippery pavement of Broadway. Fortunately no accidents of a grave character occurred, save those we have mentioned.

MILITARY FESTIVITIES AT THE RESIDENCE OF GENERAL SANDFORD.

On the dismissal of the military the staff officers of General Sandford's Division, Governor King and his military attendants, several representatives of the New-Jersey militia and a few regimental officers repaired to General Sandford's residence, in Twenty-second-street, where an abundant collation, flanked by admirable wines, awaited them.

General Sandford, in proposing the first regular toast, said, they had turned out, to-day, to celebrate one of the happiest events for New-York that had ever occurred,—the rendering to our ancestors of their honors and freedom after their seven years' struggle for liberty against the then most powerful Government in the world. That event had, to be sure, on the present occasion, been [illegible] with another which he did not think it worth while at present to allude to, because as a [illegible] [illegible] the division had done its duty to the memory of the great man whose remains had been transferred to-day from their first burial place to another, and he had not been desirous that that ceremonial should take place at a time when it would mar the demonstration proper to this day. They had met to commemorate one of the great events of our national history, and they had the pleasure of the presence of the Governor and Chief of the State, a gentleman born and brought up in this great City, and who was with them, of birth, and among them, and nothing could give him greater pleasure than proposing the health of their distinguished guest, Gov. King. [Loud cheers.]

Governor King said he concurred with Major-General Sandford in the belief that it was a proper honor which they had paid to-day to the event which had seen this country, and especially this portion of it, freed from a foreign power. They had also been called upon, as far as was proper, to pay honor to the memory of a brave soldier, and in this he concurred likewise. He knew General Worth when he first entered the army, a young man full of the spirit which became a man and of the fire and courage which became a soldier, and who had already distinguished himself when called upon to do service as one of the first executive officers of the Army. Upon this occasion, he (the Governor) had great pleasure in meeting the officers of the First Division and their guests at the board of Major-General Sandford. It was not the first time that he had been honored with the same kind reception and the same generous hospitality in the same place, at the hands of the same veteran soldier and experienced officer, whom he had long known, whom he greatly honored, and in regard to whom he should entertain and express an opinion no less elevated, if General Sandford should ever be given an opportunity of exhibiting his high abilities as a magistrate. [Cheers.] Because he considered that the qualifications which he so eminently displayed in the military service would not be wanting in the civic. [Cheers.] The Major-General had been pleased to allude to him (the Governor) as the Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the State. Such, he was proud to say, was his position. And most agreeable to him was the remembrance that in early life he had been a bit of a soldier, for in 1814 he held the rank of 1st Lieutenant in the body-guard of Governor Tompkins; after which he returned to the country and retired from military life until the people had recently placed him in the position of Commander-in-Chief of the State, which required him again to put on a military uniform—a duty that he performed with pleasure. [Cheers.] He deemed himself right in so doing, not only because it was agreeable to him, but because it was his duty as Commander-in-Chief. [Cheers.] He did not know anywhere in this country a military position like that of Major-General, other than in the United States Army, and he questioned whether there was one which had such a command as that held by General Sandford, who had a body of men so well disciplined, and so intelligent,—of men so ready to obey the laws and to do their duty—and when called upon they thought to do their duty—that was his sentiment—and of men, armed, uniformed and equipped so likely to be effective in an emergency. [Cheers.] In conclusion the Governor returned his acknowledgments to the company for their kind reception, and proposed the health of that experienced veteran and commander, fit for the command he holds and ready to take any other position the people may give him—Major-General Sandford. [Vehement cheering.]

Major-General Sandford responded on behalf of his division, for whose devotion to duty and readiness to preserve law and order he pledged himself unhesitatingly. He said he had been at no time a candidate for a civil appointment in this State, and he felt that whilst he held his present position he could do more service to our common country than in any other. He expressed his high satisfaction with the movements of the troops during the day, his gratification at the presence of Gov. King, his regret at the absence of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] health.

The [illegible]

Colonel [illegible] appropriately responded, and [illegible] toast the following:

The State of New-York—Fortunate in all the elements of prosperity, but especially fortunate in the possession of so excellent a chief magistrate. [Cheers.]

General Bruce, the Inspector-General of the State, and one of Governor King's staff, responded in a speech which was repeatedly cheered. He alluded particularly to the conduct of the division in the late municipal troubles, eulogized it as devoted not only to the best interests of the State but as devoted to the "Union," and proposed:

The Prosperity of the First Division—May its power be felt when an emergency presents itself, and may it ever stand as a terror to evil-doers. [Loud applause.]

General Sandford again addressed the company, referring particularly to the high soldier-like and manly qualities of Major-General Worth, and animadverting somewhat severely on the Common Council for having chosen an occasion so inopportune for celebrating his obsequies. He gave:

The Memory of Major-General Worth—To his ashes honor; peace be with him; and may choirs of angels sing him to rest. [Drunk in impressive silence.]

Col. Mills, of New-Jersey, responded on behalf of that State and proposed the health of Gen. Sandford. [Great enthusiasm.]

The Major-General made an appropriate response.

Gov. King then proposed the health of Col. Wetmore, inspector of the first division. The Governor spoke of the gallant Colonel as an old and valued personal friend and a most effective soldier. His remarks were most warmly applauded, and the toast was drunk enthusiastically.

Col. Wetmore made a brief and fitting reply which was loudly cheered.

Dr. Sayre, in response to a toast, also indulged in a short address.

A number of sentiments were offered which detained the company till a somewhat advanced hour. The Governor retired about 7 o'clock.

Police Intelligence.

The Bonded Warehouse Burglary.—The burglar who, on Tuesday night, broke into one of the Bonded Warehouses in Broad-street, and was captured as reported in Wednesday's Times, was yesterday locked up in the Tombs for trial. He refuses to give the names of his two associates. Their original intention, he says, was to take away such silks and costly dry goods as they could lay their hands on, but happening to stumble on the gold watches, they preferred the golden prize. The watches, which they had laid aside, were worth about $10,000. Upon finding that they were discovered, the burglars made a desperate attempt to repel the advance of the officers by throwing down stairs at them a huge marble slab, which came near hitting officer Field on the head. Seymour is only 19 years old. He has served part of a term in State Prison for burglary, but on account of his youth was pardoned out before the expiration of his term. The ball from the pistol which was fired at him by officer Field, still remains lodged in his jaw. The wound is not dangerous.

Pickpockets in the Worth Procession.—Pickpockets were in active circulation during the passing of the Worth Procession yesterday. Mrs. Isaacs, residing at No. 190 Mulberry-street, had her porte-monnaie snatched from her pocket while she was standing at the corner of Broadway and [illegible]-street. She soon discovered her loss and reported it at the Police head-quarters, when an officer was dispatched with her to look after the thieves, but without success. Officer Elder saw two women at the corner of Broadway and Canal-street trying to feel their way into ladies' pockets. He took them in custody, and they were taken to the Deputy's office. They gave their names as Elizabeth Williams and Mary G. Halliday. The latter said she was a widow, and had six children at home, for whom she was trying the best she could to pick up a living. A number of other "knucks" were arrested during the day, and supplied with lodgings in the different Station-houses of the City. No serious losses were reported.

Pickpockets at the Academy of Music.—Officer Elder, of the Deputy Superintendent's office, arrested two young pickpockets at the meeting Tuesday night at the Academy of Music. He caught them in the act of picking the pockets of an elderly gentleman. He took the young rascals to the Superintendent's office, where they gave their names as Charles Schultz and Walter Monroe. There was no money found on either, but at the feet of one of them when arrested lay a porte-monnaie, empty, with the exception of a Greenwood Cemetery ticket, No. 4,504. There being no tangible evidence against the young rascals a daguerreotype of each was taken for their future identification, after which they were let go.

THE WIND AND STREAM.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

A brook came stealing from the ground;
You scarcely saw its silvery gleam
Among the herbs that hung around
The borders of that winding stream,—
A pretty stream, a placid stream,
A softly gliding, bashful stream.

A breeze came wandering from the sky,
Light as the whispers of a dream;
He put the o'erhanging grasses by,
And gayly stooped to kiss the stream,—
The pretty stream, the flattered stream,
The shy, yet unreluctant stream.

The water, as the wind passed o'er,
Shot upward many a glancing beam,
Dimpled and quivered more and more,
And tripped along a livelier stream,—
The flattered stream, the simpering stream,
The fond, delighted, silly stream.

Away the airy wanderer flew
To where the fields with blossoms teem,
To sparkling springs and rivers blue,
And left alone that little stream,—
The flattered stream, the cheated stream,
The sad, forsaken, lonely stream.

That careless wind no more came back;
He wanders yet the fields, I deem;
But on its melancholy track
Complaining went that little stream,—
The cheated stream, the hopeless stream,
The ever-murmuring, moaning stream.

NILE NOTES.

WONDERS OF ANCIENT ART.

EGYPT, February.

We left Dakkeh at midnight, or a little after, on the 30th day of January.

Were I writing descriptions of all that I have seen in Egypt, I would linger a long time in sketching this temple of Dakkeh, which is in excellent preservation, and is one of the finest specimens of the later temples of Egypt which now remain.

Possibly there may be some readers of this letter who will be sufficiently interested in the subject to authorize me for once in describing one of these wonders of ancient art. I will take the risk of doing so.

Approaching the temple in front, the traveler sees rising before him two lofty towers, built of hewn stone, without windows, rising to a height of sixty or eighty feet. At their bases they may be each about eighty feet broad, and the walls recede as they rise, so that the summits are much smaller than the bases. The two are connected by the gateway of the temple, which is between them, and the outside of all is covered with sculpture in relief, of gods and kings innumerable. Each of these towers contained within it four chambers, one above the other, and the stones are smooth, and polished as they were two thousand years ago. Passing through the gateway the visitor finds himself in the court of the temple, once surrounded with lofty walls, perhaps with rows of columns, all now fallen. Crossing the court he enters the temple itself. In most of the large temples of Egypt this portion is reached through a portico on which all the treasures of ancient art were lavished. Gorgeous columns supporting elegant capitals, which in turn supported architraves that were carved in every form of hieroglyphic lore, stood in rows often four deep, and behind them a lofty doorway opened into the holy of holies.

Not so the temple at Dakkeh, which is but small. The entrance from the court is into the first of a succession of chambers, on all which art has expended itself. Every inch of the walls is covered with sculpture, beautifully executed, and standing as fresh and sharp as on the day it was finished. The first room opens into a sort of corridor, which opens into the ancient adytum, or holy of holies. But a later monarch has erected an addition to the temple in the rear, and cut a doorway to it, so that this is the rear chamber, and is perhaps the most perfectly preserved of any room in Egypt. I might except a small sepulchral room, which opens on the eastern side of the old adytum. It was once a grave, doubtless, of some priest or prince, long since robbed of the treasure of dust it was holding for the resurrection. But the robbers left the walls of stone, and the lion sits calmly over the empty sarcophagus, and the gods stand where they stood a thousand years ago. Every part of this chamber is exquisitely sculptured, and the sculpture remains astonishingly perfect. I took impressions of many of them on paper, and the face of one of the heads of Isis was well worth preserving. It was another strange scene, that in this little room at midnight. Mohammed, one of the sailors, my constant attendant, held the candles. Another reached up the paper to the walls, stretching his arms to the utmost, while I applied the water and the brush, and when it came off our three heads were bent down together over the loose stone that lay in the bottom of the tomb, while we examined the work.

The next morning we reached Gerf Hossayn, one of the most interesting points on the upper part of the river.

As we came up to the shore our boat was surrounded by a hundred Nubians, as wild-looking rascals as our eyes had seen in Egypt. Their reputation was particularly bad, and we had been warned to be careful of them. We were met with a demand for payment for the privilege of landing. A swarthy fellow, six feet high, and naked at that, demanded it, literally at the point of the spear, but got a tremendous thrashing on the spot, and retired somewhat the worse for his valor. The exhibition of pistols and guns which we carried on shore had manifestly a very salutary effect, for the people retired before our procession, though they closed in behind us and followed us up the hill to the doorway of the temple. Here our thrashed friend renewed his insolence, and we could scarcely avoid a row on the spot. But placing two of our own men with guns at the entrance of the temple, we informed the black crowd of beggars that they had orders to shoot the first person, large or small, who attempted to enter, and thereupon we passed an hour very quietly in examining the sadly ruinous remains. It was somewhat like *Aboo Simbel*, being cut out of the solid rock. In the large hall which is entered from the front, are six colossal statues, each of which is elegantly painted, and the colors remain fresh and brilliant. Behind each open space between the statues is a niche in which three figures are seated. Passing through this elegant hall, once magnificently beautiful, one enters the second room, of which the ceiling is supported by four square columns, and beyond this is the adytum, with altar and four seated statues behind it, waiting vainly, as they have waited so many centuries, for worshipers.

After satisfying our curiosity here and taking some sketches, we came to the door where the scene had by this time become somewhat exciting. Mohammed had grown over valiant, and I was just in time to see him clinch a Nubian and throw him into a heap of stone, the debris of an ancient [illegible] that stood in front of the temple. [illegible] a scene! The crowd surrounded the [illegible] sailor, and would have made mince-meat of him if voices would have done it. All [illegible], and all shouted defiance, but our appearance at the door had a most startling effect and [illegible] calming, especially as it was aided by the [illegible] of sundry revolvers. Weapons are of great value, in fact an absolute necessity to travelers in the East, not for use, but for show. They are terrible arguments to Arabs. Curiously they had a charming effect on the inhabitants of Gerf Hossayn. But there was one individual not to be quieted by argument. He was the same who had received his dues in the morning, and who was exceedingly busy in growling and inciting the people to make an attack on us. At length his insults became intolerable, and I determined to settle him finally. A firman from the Viceroy did not authorize me to be a governor or administrator of justice, but it was sufficient protection for my purposes, and self-defence fully authorized all that I proposed to do. Two of the sailors caught him in a twinkling on a word from me, and before he could catch his breath he lay at full length on his face in the court of the temple, his astonished compatriots gazing in wonder and terror from the outside, while one man sat on his neck and another on his legs, and a third administered such a beating as will last him for a year to reflect on. Did he howl? Of course he did. When did Arab or Nubian fail to howl if you beat him? He made the air ring with his voice, and it was just that that had a salutary effect on the crowd outside. They heard and trembled when I told him that it was but a prelude to what ABDUL RAHMAN would give him and his fellow-villagers when he should hear from me. The terror of the Government was before their memories. It was within the time of some very young persons among them that the predecessor of ABDUL RAHMAN had burned their village, carried away their children and slain their men without mercy, and for a trifle too. Their reputation was bad. They began to beg for mercy, and the scoundrel on the ground begged loudest of all. I let him up at length, and he sneaked away in the crowd, and I saw nothing more of him. We walked down to the boat, the whole village following us, and on the bank we were surrounded by hundreds of men, women and children who watched our departure with shouts of defiance or of fun, we could not tell and did not care which.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

COMMERCE WITH AFRICA.—Memorials from the Leeds and Bradford Chambers of Commerce on the commercial resources of Africa were presented on the 5th inst. by Lord GODERICH to the Earl of CLARENDON. Lord GODERICH, in reply to his constituents, says that the Secretary for Foreign Affairs gave very satisfactory assurances as to the intentions of the Government. "Dr. LIVINGSTONE," he said, "would proceed to Lisbon with the strongest recommendations both to the King and Government of Portugal, and he assured me that he would receive the hearty support of our Minister at that Court in his efforts to secure the freedom of the navigation of the Zambesi, and the utmost facilities for commercial intercourse with the interior of Africa." The Earl of CLARENDON, Lord GODERICH says, was impressed with the necessity of encouraging the growth of cotton in Africa; he further remarked, in regard to the renewal of the slave trade on the West Coast, that the British Government was in communication with the Government of the French Emperor on that subject.

The *Court Journal* says: Although it is yet too early to discuss the ceremonials to be observed at the marriage of the Princess Royal with Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia, yet our readers may be assured the ceremony will take place at the Chapel Royal, and that the arrangements adhered to at the nuptials of her Majesty and the Prince Consort will be the model for the proceedings at the wedding of the Princess Royal. The court will leave Windsor early in January, and will take up its abode at Buckingham Palace. After the marriage, the royal pair will retire to Windsor Castle, and, remaining there a week, will return to town to receive the public congratulations of the court on their union. This is at present the arrangement, but it may be greatly modified, or even altered, should there be any serious change in the health of the King of Prussia. In the case of a fatal result, everything would depend on the time when it took place; but should matters progress as at present, our readers may depend that the course we have indicated will be the one followed.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND HER AUNT.—A correspondent of the *Puritan Recorder* gives the following reminiscence of a visit to the house of Rev. Dr. RAFFLES: "After tea he took us into his study, and showed us his library of 15,000 autograph letters. We saw a letter of CALVIN, MARY Queen of Scots, of CROMWELL, letters of every sovereign of Europe from HENRY VII. to VICTORIA, a sweet little note, dated 'Windsor Castle, 1839,' addressed 'to my dear aunt on her birthday,' wishing her many returns of this anniversary, and 'begging to lay at her feet the accompanying bracelet and portrait of myself,' concluding with a petition for the richest blessings, and 'so prays your affectionate niece, VICTORIA R.'"

APPALLING DISASTER.—Advices from Paris, under date of Nov. 2, state that the Department of Marine had just received intelligence of a serious disaster. A vessel belonging to the Imperial Marine, which had been fitted out for a scientific expedition, charged with the duty of rectifying existing inaccuracies, and correcting the surveys of the coasts of the Caspian Sea, was lost on the very eve of returning home, after having devoted one year to the most careful and exact scientific explorations. Every soul on board except one went down with the wreck. The loss, deplorable as it is in other respects, will be principally felt in a scientific point of view.

AUSTRIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.—The London *Star* says: "If the Paris correspondent of the *New Prussian Gazette* speak the truth, we have to make a very startling announcement to our readers, namely, that in the month of June this year a convention was entered into between the Austrian Government and that of Queen of Great Britain, to the effect that in case of a revolutionary outbreak in Italy, Austria may rely for the protection of her dominions on the friendly services of Great Britain! Of course we shall refuse to give credence to a piece of news of this kind until it comes to us in an official shape."

THE LATE DUCHESSE DE NEMOURS.—English papers report the death of the Duchesse DE NEMOURS, at Claremont on the 28th ult. She was a daughter of the Duke FERDINAND of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and was consequently cousin of her Majesty and the Prince Consort. Her Royal Highness was born in 1822, and married in 1840 the Duke DE NEMOURS, by whom she has had four children—the Count D'EU, the Duc D'ALENCON, the Princess MARGUERITE, and, after an interval of eleven years, the infant whose birth has preceded by only a few days the untimely decease of its illustrious mother.

THE LEVIATHAN'S ANCHORS.—The experiments in order to test the anchors selected by Mr. BRUNEL for the *Leviathan*, steamship, were carried on for several days, at the hydraulic proof-house, Woolwich Dockyard. The result has proved that the anchors selected were capable of sustaining a strain much above the ordinary proof. The first anchor broke at a strain of 94 tons, in consequence of defective workmanship; but the second anchor, weighing four tons, sustained a strain of 101 tons, when it broke, from the power of the pressure, which was 90 per cent. over proof.

A NEW LOCOMOTIVE.—At Moscow, lately, great curiosity was excited by an experiment being made with a new description of locomotive, running along the street, and so constructed as to cause the wheels to lay down a sort of wooden rails as they advanced. The locomotive dragged after it a number of carts, heavily laden. The experiment, though the first made, has perfectly succeeded. The author of the invention is a trader of Moscow, named PROHNOROFF.

Count ORLOFF, son of the well-known Russian diplomatist, who took part in the conference of Paris, and who is now in France, is about to marry Madlle. KATINKA DE TROUBETSKOI, youngest daughter of the Prince of that name, now residing near Fontainebleau. Count ORLOFF is a captain in the Russian army, and was seriously wounded during the campaign in the Crimea.

The *Agamemnon* commenced discharging her portion of the Atlantic Electric Telegraph cable, at Devonport, on the 2d inst. She had 1,250 miles of the cable, of which she can discharge about 35 miles in every 24 hours, it will therefore take six weeks, working night and day, to land her portion of the cable.

A rumor has been floating about the neighborhood of Printing-house-square to the effect that Mr. RUSSELL, the historian of the Crimean war, is about to start at once for India, acting as representative of the *Times* with the army, and transmitting letters to that journal by every mail.

The Madrid *Gazette* contains a notice from the Board of Trade that no foreigner will be permitted to enter Spain unless provided with a passport, duly signed by the Spanish consul or consular-agent in the country from which such foreigner may come.

The magnificent piece of ordnance sent as a present by the citizens of Boston to the people of Piedmont for the fortifications of Alessandria was placed on the Piazza Reale of that town on the 29th ult.

CALAMITIES.

Particulars of the Loss of the Steamship Opelousas in the Gulf—Seventeen Lives Lost.

The New-Orleans papers give particulars of the loss of the *Opelousas*. The *Crescent* says:

At a late hour last night we learned that a collision had occurred between the steamship *Galveston* and *Opelousas*, in the Gulf about midway between Berwick's Bay and Galveston, by which the *Opelousas* was sunk in about fifteen minutes after the accident. The collision took place shortly after midnight of the 15th, and when most of the passengers were in their berths.

Some 58 are known to have been saved, most of whom reached the city last night by an express train of the Opelousas Railroad. Many of those saved are much injured.

The *Galveston* now lies in Atchafalaya bayou with four feet water in her hold, she having been disabled by the collision.

The *Picayune* gives full lists of lost and saved:

LIST OF THOSE KNOWN TO BE LOST.

Gen. J. Hamilton, South Carolina.
Judge Jno. C. Cleland, New-Orleans.
Mr. Smith, mother and young lady, St. Louis.
Miss Lucy Williams, Lavaca.
C. W. Wilmot, Hardin County, Ky., body saved.
One child of C. W. Wilmot, Kentucky.
Miss Mary Pettway, Nashville, Tenn.
McFarlane, late mate steamship *Jasper*.
Two children of Geo. Williams, Columbia, Texas.
One child of Mrs. Fontes, Buchanan County, Mo.
August Mendell, Dewitt County, Texas.
Dunn, Navarro, Texas.
One negro girl belonging to Mr. Hushberg.
One negro boy, third cook on *Opelousas*.—17.

LIST OF THE SAVED.

J. N. Cecil, Brazoria County, Texas.
Mrs. Wilmot, Hardin County, Ky.
Miss Fanny Aitchison, Johnson County, Mo.
Mrs. E. C. La Grass and child, Richmond, Texas.
George Williams and lady, Columbia, Texas.
W. H. Meriwether and lady, Comal County, Texas.
J. B. Thompson, Louisville, Ky.
R. W. Dunn, Lavaca, Texas.
H. W. Priestburg, New-Orleans.
Francis P. Wood, Prince Edward County, Va.
R. T. Murphy, Twiggs County, Ga.
Green Womack, Grimes County, Texas.
Edward Wise, New-Orleans.
J. L. B. Air, Jackson, Mich.
E. W. Finch, Buchanan County, Mo.
J. W. Hitchings, lady and servant, Nashville, Tenn.
J. D. Parish, Austin, Texas.
J. J. Ramsey, Gonzales, Texas.
G. W. Bowers, New-York.
R. T. Lewis, Jackson, Mich.
Capt. B. H. Hill, U. S. A.
A. J. Voorhies, Princeton, N. J.
H. Trotter, Milam, Texas.
H. Hobart and two servants, Jones' Expressman.
Wm. M. C. Connell and two Mexicans, DeWitt County, Texas.
George Parmlee.
H. B. Tuttle, New-Orleans.
J. M. Ceaser, Louisiana.
T. Parreau, Lavaca, Texas.
Mrs. Hushberger, child and two servants, Galveston.
Mr. Fouts and servant, Buchanan County, Mo.
R. D. Allen, mother, brother and two servants, Bastrop, Texas.
Samuel S. Berry, wife and child, Alabama.
J. N. Thompson, Toby's Express.
John York, New-Orleans.
Hugh Tate, New-Orleans.
Timothy La Rush, Houston.
W. J. Boyle, Johnson County, Mo.
(58 passengers.)
Officers and crew (27) all saved.

We find, on the passenger list of the *Opelousas*, the following names not included in the published lists of the saved and lost. We fear that they must be included among the latter:

Messrs. H. Trainer, G. Hardney, R. Hill, A. J. Holmes, and Mr. Wyeth and lady.

Captain WASHBURN, of the *Galveston*, being sick at Galveston, was not on board his steamer at the time of the disaster. The officer in command of the *Galveston*, at the time, was Captain JEFF SMITH.

All of those who were rescued from the sinking steamer of course saved nothing from the fatal wreck, and were brought to the city without money, clothing or anything else. Several of them are at the City and Arcade Hotels, where they are receiving the greatest kindness.

SINKING OF A FLEET OF COAL BOATS—100 LIVES LOST.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 23d says:

"Our special correspondent telegraphs us from Louisville on Saturday night that the steamer *Republic*, Captain STEWART, had arrived from St. Louis. She reports that sixteen coal boats (the same that descended the Falls last week for the Memphis and New-Orleans markets) were sunk during the storm early on Wednesday morning, in the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, in sight of Cairo. The weather being exceedingly cold, night dark, and the river unusually rough, only twenty of the men were saved. It is supposed that at least *one hundred men were drowned!* The steamer *Highflyer*, Captain T. T. WESBY, reports encountering the storm in the Mississippi River, between Hickman and New-Madrid. She passed three other sunken coal boats near Hickman. The steamer *H. D. Newcomb* reports six boats as the number lost at that point. She passed up after the *Highflyer*.

This fleet of boats were owned by the Messrs. WATSONS, MORRISON & MCCLURG, FARQUHAR, MILLER, O'DONNELL, and others, of Pittsburg, who have no insurance. They were all large, extra-rigged boats, and carried a crew of two pilots and twenty men to each pair—each boat averaging 16,000 bushels of coal. As near as we can learn, twenty boats were lost, containing *three hundred thousand* bushels of coal, worth at least, $30,000. The loss of life is deplorable, and will bring sorrow and distress to numerous families. The crews were principally from Pittsburg and Louisville, and the vicinity of the Falls."

EXPLOSION OF STEAMER CATARACT—TWELVE PERSONS KILLED AND FIFTEEN INJURED.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

We have to record a distressing accident to the Lightning Line packet *Cataract*, Capt. O'NEIL, which resulted in the loss of five lives, and the scalding of 15 more persons. The disaster occurred on the 17th instant at Lisbon, a small place below Glasgow, on the Missouri river. The only information we have in relation to it is contained in the following telegraphic dispatches, received in this city last evening:

The following persons were scalded:

Wm. Brace, Hartford, Conn., dead; —— Blackburn, Cass County, Mo., dead; Barney Kelley, barkeeper, dead; McDonald, Express messenger, dead; Thomas Hutchings, first clerk, slightly scalded—not in danger; Mr. Sarges, second clerk, do.; Thomas Hogan, St. Louis, scalded; the boat's porter and barber, scalded; Lee Jones, second engineer, lost; five deck hands and firemen—names not known—scalded. Kelso, Woodbridge, Loring, and Moseer, slightly scalded.

BOONVILLE, Mo., Friday, Nov. 20.—The steamer *Oglesby* passed here at five o'clock this evening, with the wounded passengers of the *Cataract* on board, bound to St. Louis. Her officers report that twelve of the persons scalded by the explosion, are dead.

Gov. WALKER, of Kansas, and Col. CROSMAN are on the *Oglesby*.

It is reported that STARK MAUZEY, member of the Legislature from Brunswick, was scalded to death on the *Cataract*.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE MONONGAHELA BELLE.

From the Louisville Courier.

The *Monongahela Belle*, a small steamboat, running between Columbus and the Coal Mines, was blown up on Saturday, as she was ascending the river. Her starboard boiler exploded, blowing JOHN NELSON from the hurricane-deck down to the fore part of the lower deck, badly bruising and scalding him. He was struck just above the eye, by a piece of iron kettle, from the cook-room, leaving an indelible impression.

The cook was blown through the cook-room into the river, and was rescued from a watery grave by the life-boat.

Two of the firemen (white men) were so dreadfully scalded and blackened that it was difficult for some time to determine whether they were white or black.

W. NELSON, who was at the wheel, escaped unhurt.

The *B. Belle*, which was near, promptly went to her aid, the officers rendering every assistance in their power to render their condition comfortable.

The cook and firemen were taken on board of the *E. H. Fairchild*, lying at Columbus, and carried on to the hospital at Paducah.

Mr. NELSON returned to Hickman.

The accident is supposed to have been occasioned by the water in the boilers getting too low.

Destructive Fire at Rochester—Loss over $100,000—Two Firemen Killed.

From the Rochester American, 21st.

The following are the losses by the fire of last evening:

Eagle Bank block, owned by Mr. JAMES CHAPPELL, valued at $100,000. Insured $22,500. The lot is worth $40,000, and Mr. C.'s loss is probably over $25,000. The building was erected in 1855 and opened in 1856. It was every way an elegant structure, and an ornament to the city.

The Eagle Bank lost its furniture, counters, &c., say to the amount of $2,000. No insurance. The papers and money were in the vault, which stood above the stairway entrance, and was supported on iron pillars, from the basement. The vault has stood the fire, and also the brunt of the falling walls. It is probably safe.

F. WARNER, lager-bier saloon in basement. Loss probably $400.

O. A. HYDE & Co., gentlemen's furnishing store. Much of the property was removed. Loss considerable, probably twice as much as the insurance, which is $4,000.

Mr. PALMER, jewelry store; a few clocks were in this store, and the property was mostly removed. Some of the jewelry was in the safe and was owned by Mr. PROCTOR.

JOHN DISBROW, tobacconist. Loss $2,500; fully insured. The goods were principally removed from the store; those in the third story were destroyed. Mr. DISBROW had $1,500 in money in his safe, which he removed.

Genesee Valley, New-York and Erie Railroad Express Office. Goods and papers all saved. Some $3,000 or $4,000 in money and jewelry are in the safe.

HENRY M. MANSFIELD. Barber-shop—saved all his goods—lost only the wall papering and gas fixtures. Loss $100; no insurance.

A. STRONG & Co. *Daily Democrat* office. Insurance $4,000; loss probably $10,000. The *Democrat* has been completely burned out; has lost every press, type and fixture in their establishment.

[illegible], law office, lost their furniture. Valuable papers were in a safe, which is somewhere among the ruins.

J. H. BENNETT, law office, lost everything; no insurance; deeds, mortgages, notes and accounts, and papers all burned up. Mr. BENNETT's loss is very heavy, and will prove of a most embarrassing nature, as the papers of an extensive law and collecting business are destroyed. The loss cannot be estimated, and it may show itself through a term of years. There was no safe in his office.

JOHN H. DEY, late publisher of the Genesee *Evangelist*, lost his office. The type, cases, &c., were owned by Mr. F. STARR. Loss about $300. No insurance.

THOMAS H. ROCHESTER lost the small brick building next south of the Eagle Bank block. Insured $1,000. Loss mostly covered.

Commercial Bank Block, lost furniture, counters, &c. The loss on building is about $3,000.

C. UPTON, Notary, lost clothes and furniture—$250.

A. H. MCVEAN, his room-mate, loss $200.

HUSBAND & SHURTLEFF, banking office; lost furniture, &c.; papers and funds all safe in the vault. Loss $600.

S. B. RAYMOND, insurance agent, lost papers, policies, and $60 or $70 in money.

Fire Engine No. 2 was stationed in rear of the buildings, and took suction from the canal. Here the terrible tragedy was enacted, which destroyed two lives.

A ladder was raised to the roof of the old stone warehouse, on which several firemen were stationed. Suddenly the east wall of CHAPPELL's block fell, and a portion of it came crashing down upon the warehouse burying in the ruins PATRICK HAYES and WM. CLAYTON, members of No. 2. HAYES was a married man, and a moulder by occupation. CLAYTON was a youth of 19, and had no family. The bodies were taken to the City Hall, where the inquest was held. The Court-House bell, after the death of the firemen, was tolled for nearly three hours.

Miscellaneous Items.

As nearly as can be ascertained the number of persons out of employment in the city of Trenton is 360, and there are dependent upon these about 1,000 persons. Of these about one-third are now in need of assistance, and of the remainder, many will shortly require help if they do not now receive employment. The large manufactories are all in operation, and employing their usual complement of hands, but it is believed that a number will be discharged about the 1st January. The manufactories of knit goods are about to be closed, which will throw about 600 persons, mostly females, out of employment.

All the work on hand at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard is being rapidly completed, and unless the drawings for the sloop are received during the present week, there will be more discharges on Saturday. Orders have been received for the immediate fitting out of the *Jamestown*, and there is a good deal of activity on board. The riggers and joiners are in full force, and it is expected that the vessel will be ready for sea in two weeks. She is to be commanded by Captain KENNEDY, of Virginia.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received dispatches dated Fort Buchanan, Sept. 22, from JOHN WALKER, Indian agent, in which he states that on his way from Fort Craig to Fort Buchanan with an escort of three soldiers, he was attacked by a party of 40 or 50 Indians, but reached Fort Thorn without any one being hurt. He here learned that a short time before a detachment of troops had had an engagement with the Kyoteros, and had taken about 40 women and children prisoners.

The Galveston *News* says of direct trade with Europe: "There are several vessels now in port which will probably soon commence loading with cotton for some European port. In fact, the circumstances of the times seem to be opening a direct trade to Europe sooner than had been anticipated. The new ship, the *National Guard*, will be here next month, for the purpose of taking a cargo of cotton to Liverpool."

The Sumter (Ala.) *Democrat*, says: "The annual tide of emigration to the West has fairly set in. Hardly a day passes that we do not see perfect caravans of wagons, men, women and children, and frequently considerable numbers of negroes, going through our streets on their way to seek new homes. Some go to Texas, others to Louisiana, and others still to Arkansas, while some of them stop in our neighboring State, Mississippi.

The Allegheny murderers in Pennsylvania,—Fife, Stewart, and Charlotte Jones,—will be hung unless the Executive interferes; the Court of last resort having affirmed the sentence of the Court below. The victims of this murder were Henry Wilson and Elizabeth McMasters, residents of McKeesport, Penn.

The Second Universalist Church, in Philadelphia, propose to observe Thanksgiving Day by distributing tickets for one thousand loaves of bread among those who apply at the church. The Good Samaritan Section, Cadets of Temperance, distribute in the same way 400 loaves of bread to the poor of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards.

The frost at the South has entirely checked any further growth of Cotton, but was by no means injurious to the ripened bolls. The frost, in checking the further growth of the plant, has also put a final stop to the progress of the rot, which was beginning to become prevalent.

The lager business is an important item in Houston, Texas. It is said that there are only two places in Texas where good lager has been made. Of these one is in one of the German towns in the west, and the other in Houston. The malt is procured from New-York.

The shoe business has started up a little at Hingham and Weymouth, Mass., but very low wages rule. Two shoe manufactories at South Deerfield, N. H., which had been suspended for several weeks, have gone into operation again, and employ 300 operatives.

The unemployed in Quebec have held an immense meeting and petitioned the City Council for work. The Councils heard the petition, and it is proposed to furnish work by continuing the water-works of the city and the Cul-de-sac public quay.

Preparations are being made by the people in the wheat-growing region of Texas to sow an immense quantity the coming season. From the best information, at least one-third more wheat will be sown this year than the last.

Three different parties of counterfeiters have been arrested in Cincinnati. One man had counterfeit three cent. pieces concealed in his tobacco. The counterfeits were all base coin. Some respectable men are implicated.

Hon. Ebon Blackmar, formerly a member of the Legislature of this State, drowned himself, at his residence in Newark, Wayne County, last week. Cause—financial embarrassments. He had recently failed for $150,000.

A fierce Church quarrel is in progress in the parish of Varennes, near Montreal. A priest has obtained possession of a farm near the Parish Church, and still occupies it, notwithstanding the outcry of the parishioners.

Pisciculture has been successfully introduced at Saltonstall Lake, in Connecticut. Five millions of eggs of the Lake trout have been deposited in the Lake, and great fishing is expected when the young ones grow.

The Boston *Traveller* reports a breach of trust on the part of the principal members of a large commission house in the city, whose defalcations are variously rated from $300,000 to $600,000.

The first regular meeting of the Historical Society, organized last Summer by the Pioneer Settlers of Huron and Erie counties, was held at Norwalk, O., on the 12th inst.

One of Mrs. Cunningham's old servants, Mary Mulligan, has recovered $400 from Mrs. H. B. Ruggles, in Cincinnati, her last employer, for slanderous words touching her character.

Ex-President Pierce and wife are in Philadelphia, on their way to Norfolk, to embark for Madeira. The Ex-President is well; his wife is in feeble health.

The steam cotton-mill in Providence has stopped, throwing out of employment about 300 persons. The mill has been running for 30 years.

Mrs. Phelps Holcomb and the young man Robinson are under examination in Tariffville, Conn., for poisoning the woman's husband.

The recent rise in the Ohio River has taken away some two thousand men, hitherto unemployed in Pittsburg, to work the coal-boats.

Mrs. Polly Freisch is under arrest in Batavia, N. Y., on a charge of poisoning her daughter Frances, a child of five years.

Female burglars are at work in Chelsea, Mass. A party of them were caught one night last week. They were all Irish.

The colored citizens of Chicago have held a meeting at which Senator Douglas was denounced in unmeasured terms.

Austrian engineers are using gun-cotton for blasting purposes with great success. The saving is two-thirds over powder.

The health of Jacksonville, Fla., has not improved. There is an average of 20 cases of yellow fever a day.

Young Leach, accused of the murder of Mr. Beardsley in New-Fairfield, Conn., has been acquitted.

Suicides.

EDWARD M. AUSTIN, in the employ of SANFORD & Co., at East Cambridge, Mass., shot himself on Monday. Cause, grief occasioned by the death of his wife and child.

N. NEELE, a cigar peddler, hung himself at Tariffville, Conn., on Sunday. No cause known. He belonged in Southwick, Mass.

NAVAL.—It is stated that orders have been received at the Navy-yard here to get ready for sea with all possible dispatch the sloop-of-war *Marion* and the brig *Perry*. Their destination is said to be Nicaragua, in order to enforce, if necessary, our treaty with that Government, as well as to compel the fulfilment of their obligations to the United States.

The steamer *Louisiana* brought down 80 seamen, yesterday, for the United States steamer *Powhatan*, now getting ready to join the East India squadron. [*Norfolk Herald, Saturday.*

The Port Jefferson Tragedy.

In the evidence taken at the Coroner's inquest in the Port Jefferson tragedy, which we laid before our readers yesterday, the main facts of this terrible affair were succinctly stated. We dispatched a special reporter on Monday to the scene of the occurrence to collect additional particulars. The distance from this City to Port Jefferson, by railroad and stage-coach, is 64 miles. It takes one or two days to go thither and return, so that the details of the affair, collected by our reporter, have but just reached us.

THE HISTORY OF THE PARTIES.

HENRY WALTERS, the murderer and suicide, was born and brought up at Jericho, L. I. He was a housebuilder by trade. When a young man, a charge of seduction was brought against him by a young girl living in his native village. He strenuously denied her accusation, but ultimately married her, though he never lived with her. Her child, a daughter, it is said, is still living. The mother died many years since. WALTERS afterwards went to New-Orleans, where he amassed considerable property; he returned to Long Island and built himself a splendid mansion at Huntingdon, intending to settle there. But shortly after the building was completed it was destroyed by fire. WALTERS felt the loss severely. He returned to New-Orleans, was again successful, and soon after returned to the North and married the lady whom, on Saturday, he so cruelly murdered. He was 57 years old at the time of his death.

MRS. ELIZABETH WALTERS was a daughter of DANIEL SMITH, an old resident of Port Jefferson, who served in the Revolutionary war. She was married in early life to MATTHEW DARLING, a well-to-do ship-builder at Port Jefferson, with whom she lived happily. She lived to be 45 years old. MRS. MARTHA JANE STURTEVANT—for so the name is spelled—her daughter, had been married only a year. She is about 21 years old. Her husband, WILLIAM WASHINGTON STURTEVANT, was a ship-carpenter. He was in comfortable circumstances, and, by representation, an industrious young man.

THE CAUSES OF THE TRAGEDY.

MR. WALTERS married MRS. DARLING in January, 1854. The lady was reputed to be worth about $20,000; she owned two farms in the township of Brookhaven, in which the village of Port Jefferson is situated. One of these, after her marriage with MR. WALTERS, was worked "on shares;" the other, upon which the family resided, and where the murders were committed, MR. WALTERS personally superintended. MR. WALTERS was also in comfortable circumstances. Soon after the marriage an estrangement, from some unexplained cause, arose between MR. and MRS. WALTERS. Whether the marriage was one of policy and not of affection, as many of the neighbors say it was, and whether dissatisfaction arose on the part of each on finding that the other had fewer worldly possessions than was supposed, does not certainly appear. A new set of harness belonging to MR. WALTERS was found cut to pieces by some malicious person, and out of this subject some of the first quarrels arose. Then the daughter of MRS. WALTERS became MRS. STURTEVANT, and with her husband resided in her mother's house. MR. WALTERS had serious disagreements with both of them. He was not on good terms with AMASA STURTEVANT, the father of the young man, who resides near the residence of MRS. WALTERS. MR. STURTEVANT (Senior,) one day last Summer, entered the barn where MR. WALTERS was feeding the pigs. A difficulty had then for a long time existed between them. "Those are fine pigs of yours," remarked Mr. STURTEVANT. "Mr. STURTEVANT," said WALTERS, "I wish you would go away from me. I don't want to have anything to do with you." Words ensued and presently STURTEVANT,—so WALTERS told the story,—suddenly caught hold of the latter and threw him down. A tussle ensued in which neither were much injured, but WALTERS claimed the victory. Since that time the enmity between them has been greater than ever, and young STURTEVANT and his wife, the mother of the latter, were frequently scarcely on speaking terms with MR. WALTERS.

On the Saturday preceding the day of the murders WALTERS having killed some hogs had his hands, which were sore, in the blood washing them.—It is said to be good for sore hands.—when JOHN E. DARLING, the brother of MRS. WALTERS' former husband, observed to him "I shouldn't much like to eat that after your having your hands in it." "If it was old STURTEVANT's blood," said WALTERS, "I would dip my arms into it up to the elbows."

The story about the shroud and coffin we mentioned yesterday. WALTERS purchased these about a year ago from Mr. KING, the sexton at Port Jefferson, for the purpose, it was thought, of frightening the members of his family with the idea that he was about to commit suicide. They only laughed at him, however. He frequently said he would kill himself, and they came to disregard his threats on this subject entirely. The shroud, a white neck-cloth and white stockings which he bought at this time, were found carefully packed away among his effects after his death. Such an estrangement existed at times between MR. WALTERS and his wife that she refused to occupy the same apartment with him. He complained frequently to the neighbors of his treatment by the members of the family. His reputation was that of an industrious man. He did personally much of the labor of the farm, and kept everything in good order about it.

We now come to the day preceding the fatal occurrence. Young STURTEVANT was engaged for some time last Spring in the ship-building business at Cold Spring, N. Y. WALTERS made some remarks openly at different times, reflecting upon his conduct while so engaged. He said also, that while STURTEVANT and his wife were away, he (WALTERS) lived pleasantly at home with his wife, and she gave him no cause for complaint. Last Friday, THOMAS T. STRONG, Esq., son of Judge STRONG, and MR. STURTEVANT'S lawyer, sent a letter to WALTERS informing him that STURTEVANT had directed him to commence a suit for slander against him unless he made certain retractions by Saturday night. WALTERS received this letter at 4 P. M., and immediately went to MR. GEO. DAVIS, who keeps a store in the place, and asked him to read it for him; MR. WALTERS either could not read, as some of his neighbors declare, or, according to others, his sight was defective and he had not spectacles. MR. DAVIS read it to him. The closing sentence of the letter warned WALTERS that "unless it was settled by Saturday night" a slander suit would be commenced. WALTERS, on hearing this said, "It will be settled by to-morrow night." The significance of these words was not understood until the day after. It would appear that before the receipt of this letter he had not contemplated the bloody deed. The same morning he met MR. DAVIS' son at the mill at Stony Brook, and talked with him of his property in a tone which indicated that he expected to live for some time yet. He said that he had got his corn in and his hogs slaughtered, and his wood cut, and he would live comfortably for the rest of the Winter. The same evening WALTERS at home was sharpening his razor, and finally started to go up stairs with it. "You don't intend to kill us all, do you?" said MRS. WALTERS in a jocose tone. "No, why should I want to kill you?" was all he said, and then he left the room.

We have already related the principal facts connected with the murder itself, and the suicide afterwards of the murderer. In order to understand correctly the position of the parties,—the advantages of the assailant, and the defenceless situation of his victims,—when the fatal blows were given, the method in which MRS. WALTERS' little son, who was in his bed-room up stairs while the bloody tragedy was enacting below, effected his escape, it is necessary to be made acquainted with the appearance and internal construction of

THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. WALTERS.

The mansion in which the unhappy family resided is a comfortable one-story and attic frame building, painted white, 45x30 feet in dimensions. It is situated on the west side of the inlet upon which Port Jefferson is built. It faces towards the east. The room in which the family breakfasted is adjoining the kitchen, at the north end of the house. There are two modes of entrance into the house, one by the kitchen door, and one by the front door in the centre of the building. A grassy knoll extends in front of the house, upon which MRS. WALTERS received her death-blow.

THE BARN

in which MR. WALTERS hung himself is an ordinary out-building, immediately in rear of and about half a dozen rods distant from the house. A picket fence divides the barnyard from the kitchen garden. Near the gate of this fence WALTERS dropped the weapon—covered with blood and hair—with which he had effected the death of his wife and step-son-in-law.

THE DINING-ROOM

in which the first blows were struck is a room 18x20 feet in dimensions. The bloody carpet had been removed when we visited it, the stains of blood removed from the walls, and no evidences of the murder were apparent. The table stood in the middle of the floor as it stood on Saturday morning. At one end of it, with his back towards the front of the house and his side towards the door by which WALTERS entered, STURTEVANT sat. MRS. WALTERS and her daughter sat on the side of the table nearest the door, so that WALTERS was not visible to them when he entered, unless they turned around to look at him. MRS. STURTEVANT did turn round. She saw him enter the room smiling; he came from the barn where he had just fed the horses with his accustomed regularity. He held his right hand behind him until he got close to STURTEVANT,—who did not look up when he entered,—and then he lifted the iron bolt which he held in it, and struck STURTEVANT a single blow which knocked him senseless. Then he turned on the wife and daughter; he struck them several times while they retreated precipitately, hand in hand, through the door-way and the front yard, out on to the knoll in front. There WALTERS struck MRS. WALTERS dead, and was beating MRS. STURTEVANT when discovered by MR. DARLING, who lives nearly opposite them. He saw the affray from his window, and cried "Murder." WALTERS, seeing him, ran back into the house, and DARLING went to MRS. STURTEVANT's assistance. WALTERS ran up stairs where the boy HENRY BREWSTER DARLING concealed himself under the bed; not finding him, came down again and gave two or three more blows to STURTEVANT, in the dining-room, then turned to go up stairs again, and the boy hearing him open the door from which the back stairs ascended, rushed down the front stairs, unlocked the front door and started from the house. This lad, whom we saw and conversed with, is an intelligent little fellow, not quite 12 years old. MRS. STURTEVANT asked DARLING to enter the house when he reached her, and help her husband, but MR. DARLING says he did not dare to enter alone. He summoned the neighbors, and when, three-quarters of an hour afterwards, it was suggested that the murderer should be looked after, and search made, he was found suspended by the neck in the barn. His coat and vest, neatly folded, were laid on the bench from which he had swung himself off. He had tied a white handkerchief over his face. The opinion was expressed by many that if he had been instantly cut down his life might have been saved. He was not cut down until Saturday evening.

MRS. STURTEVANT was taken to MR. DARLING's house, where she now lies, sensible, but in a precarious state. Strong hopes of her recovery are entertained. We saw her yesterday, but her physician does not permit her to converse with any one, so we did not speak with her.

THE INSTRUMENT OF MURDER.

All the blows which WALTERS struck were given with an iron bolt two feet long, lacking one-eighth of an inch, by measurement, and an inch in diameter. It was a common ship's bolt, and was probably picked up by WALTERS in his own yard where others similar to it were lying.

The daughter of MR. AMASA STURTEVANT, father of the deceased, thought she heard a window open in the house—she lives about 40 rods from MRS. WALTERS,—at 4 o'clock on the morning of the murder; at the same time the dogs barked, and it was thought the next day that WALTERS had gone to this house with the intention of murdering old MR. STURTEVANT too. Miss ROGERS, living next door, heard the dogs barking at the same hour, and cried "Seek him" out of the window, thinking some one was trying to get in.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.

MR. JOHN E. DARLING, who was the nearest neighbor of his sister-in-law, MRS. WALTERS, declares that he dreamed in the night preceding the murder that it would take place just as it did occur. The dream awoke him and he told his wife of it, and said he was afraid murder would be committed over there. He remained awake the rest of the night. His daughter, who slept in the same room, he says awoke soon after with a shriek, and said: "Father, who is that awful old man in the room?" He said he saw no one, and told her to go to sleep and not be so foolish. It was not long after that he heard the cry of "murder" from the house opposite, went to the window and saw WALTERS in the act of striking the two women, lifting the bolt with both hands.

Every allowance of course must be made for an excited imagination in such cases, but one singular fact we can bear witness to. We were shown a copy of the November number of *Harper's Magazine*, which was lying upon the shelf, in the room where the murder was committed, several yards from the spot where STURTEVANT was stricken down. It happened to be open at a page upon which is printed the heading of an article entitled "Murder and Suicide." A drop of blood had been spurted just below these words, while murder was being committed and suicide contemplated in the room.

The excitement among the people at Port Jefferson was very great on the morning of the murders, and had not WALTERS committed suicide it is doubtful whether he would not have been hanged immediately by the villagers. The funeral service over the bodies of MR. STURTEVANT and MRS. WALTERS was performed by Rev. Mr. BOOTS in the Methodist Church at Port Jefferson on Monday at 1 P. M. There was a very large crowd in attendance, more than could be accommodated inside the church. The position which the family occupied in the community was highly respectable. MR. WALTERS was taken out of the township for burial, many of the communicants of the Church there desiring that his remains should not be buried in their grave-yards.

The Unemployed.

These cold mornings have considerably thinned out the boys that so helped to swell the meetings of the unemployed at Tompkins-square, and have left the ground in possession of the few really earnest men who assemble there to devise the means of relief for themselves and their families. Three or four hundred of these met in Tompkins-square on Tuesday forenoon. They huddled compactly together, about the dry fountain, shivering in the sharp northwest wind. At 10½ o'clock RICHARD MOORE began to address them from the bank, and was listened to for about fifteen minutes. He referred to the steps that had been taken to secure work of the Central Park Commissioners, and of their failure thus far to obtain any definite answer to their application; advised them to avoid being influenced by political harangues, or following the lead of men whose object was only to get their votes for this and that candidate, instead of providing them work and bread. They should refuse to vote at all for any candidate, or any set of men, until their own stomachs, and those of their starving wives and children, were supplied with needful food. This was the surest way to obtain their object. There was great anxiety about them beginning to be felt by the different parties—they were very much concerned for them, but it was a concern to know how they were going to vote. "Our concern, fellow-workmen," said the speaker, "is a far different one; it is to know where we shall get breakfast to-morrow morning for our starving families; and while in this state of mind, it matters little which party divides among their favorites the plunder of the City Treasury." They should stand shoulder to shoulder; they were all in the same boat, and could not afford to quarrel among themselves. He concluded by moving the appointment of a Committee to wait once more upon the Central Park Commissioners, with a request for an immediate answer to their demand for work. If immediate work could not be had, it would be unwise to adopt any rash measures; by such steps they would lose the support of the really good men in the City, who sympathized with them, and were doing all they could to relieve their wants. A committee should also be appointed to solicit contributions from the wealthy to keep their families from starving.

These suggestions were adopted, and the meeting then adjourned to the City Hall, to await the report of their Committee, consisting of RICHARD MOORE and JOSEPH ATSON.

About one thousand persons gathered in front of the City Hall, but no organization took place. About 1 o'clock two or three persons essayed to speak, but they talked briefly, and were not encouraged by the company to go on.

Meanwhile, hearing of the contemplated visit of the workingmen to their office, and fearing some disturbance, the Commissioners of the Central Park dispatched a message to the Superintendent of Police, for a force to protect the place, and ten policemen were detailed to answer the call. They took possession of the passage-way leading to the office of the Commissioners in Nassau-street, with instructions to keep out any crowd which might attempt to enter. A dozen or twenty laboring men assembled at the door, but their object was evidently a peaceable one, and no attempt was made to disperse them.

Shortly after 1 o'clock the Committee appointed for the purpose handed in a communication to the Central Park Commissioners, who were in regular session. The following was its substance:

To the Honorable Commissioners of the Central Park:

The undersigned were appointed by a meeting of the working-men, assembled this day, Nov. 24, at Tompkins-square, a Committee to request immediate assistance in the shape of labor upon the Central Park. Their wants are urgent, and require a decided answer as to what they may expect. They await outside your reply to their petition. (Signed,)

RICHARD MOORE,
JOSEPH ATSON.

After waiting about an hour, and receiving n

[illegible] the Committee returned to the City Hall and [illegible] progress at all. There were slight marks of disapprobation. [illegible], the poor [illegible], was the principal [illegible]. There was little new in what he said, except that he had been informed, on good authority, that many poor men had paid from $1 to $2 each to the managers among the workmen at the Central Park for chances to work, but had been deceived, and lost their money. He did not know their names, but one of them lived in the Eighth-avenue, and another in [illegible]-street. Any person who would extort a dollar from a poor man, at such a time as this, should be turned out of his place. [Cries of "That's so."] The Mayor, Board of Aldermen and Common Council had done all they could, and the [illegible] all belonged to the Commissioners of the Central Park. [Cries of "That's so."] They should employ one thousand one day, and then discharge them and hire another thousand another day, and so on. This didn't go down. He went on—"If you don't get work this week, perhaps you will early next week, and if not then, why then the week after." [Shouts of derisive laughter.] "But do not be led away by misguided men to do anything rash; [illegible] peaceful, and show that they know how to respect the laws and the Constitution of the United States. The foreign-born citizens should go to the ballot-box a week from next Tuesday and vote"—[a voice "the Tickets."]—"I don't advise you how to vote, or give you any name." [Cries of "Put him out."] SMITH proceeded—"A large Hall would be secured next week, where they could assemble and discuss their grievances without being exposed to the cold." [A voice—"Who'll pay for it?" Another voice—"Mayor WOOD; you'd better spend your Hall money for the poor men among you."]

Mr. DAVIS now took the stand, and was proceeding to exhort them to union, and to inquire who were their real friends and to search for the political cause of their troubles, when he was interrupted by the arrival of the military escort, with the remains of General WORTH, and the steps of the City Hall were cleared by the police, to allow the coffin to be borne to the Governor's Room.

Afterwards the Committee returned to the office of the Commissioners, and had an interview with them. It was agreed that they should state in writing, to-day, what they (the unemployed) required, and the Commissioners will respond at once. There were now eight hundred persons at work, and about one thousand upon their list. The Commissioners stated that they had requested the Chief Engineer to chalk out more work, if possible, at once. They are doing, they say, all they possibly can do to furnish employment for the really needy. They require proof, however, in the shape of recommendations from known persons, that the applicants are worthy and industrious persons, and those having families depending on them are first considered. While they pursue this course, with a wish to do justly by all, they will not be moved in the least from their line of policy by threats and intimidations.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 25.

Before Judge Nelson.

CASE OF THE BRIG ELLEN.

On the seizure of the brig *Ellen*, on a charge of being connected with the Slave-trade, in May last, the sum of $1,200 in gold was found in a trunk on board belonging to Mr. Arujo, and was taken possession of by the United States officers as evidence. The cause now being in the Circuit Court on appeal, an order was entered this morning, by consent of the District-Attorney, for the repayment of the amount to Mr. Arujo, there being no reason for its longer detention.

COPYRIGHT.

William Heine vs. William H. Appleton et al.—This was a motion for an injunction. The plaintiff was connected with the Japan Expedition, and made a great many sketches as an artist. He claims copyright in them, or a part of them, and asks for an injunction to prevent the defendants from infringing it. The motion was adjourned, on account of the absence of Commodore Perry, till next week.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Bradford.

Jane Westerlo vs. Edward De Witt, sole Executor of the last Will of Catharine J. Clinton, deceased.—This matter was brought to a final hearing Nov. 24, before Mr. BRADFORD as Surrogate. The proceedings have been pending since March, 1856, and were commenced a short time after the death of Mrs. Governor Clinton. The plaintiff, as the assignee of her daughter, Miss Cornelia Westerlo, claims to recover the amount of a certificate of deposit of the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, which she claims that Mrs. Clinton, a short time before her death, gave to Miss Cornelia L. Westerlo for her own property. She also claims to recover other moneys disbursed by her assignor in payment of debts due by Mrs. Clinton; and also the amount of a legacy given to her assignor by Mrs. Clinton's will. The main question is as to whether the certificate of deposit can be the subject matter of that kind of disposition which in law is called *donatio causa mortis*. Decision reserved.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Times, by a careful and experienced Reporter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, 1857.

The principal Market Places are the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales-day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 24, 1857.

YARDS.	Beeves. In market to-day.	Beeves. Received for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	1743	2075	......	120	1700	1982
Browning's, Sixth-street	......	140	15	9	5100	
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	......	217	72	115	5793	
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	......	64	34	34		
Sales reported at Bergen	......	300				
Total for week	1743	2806	121	278	12592	1982
Last week	1726	2561	169	401	10894	3451

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1856 ... 3,549

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	398				
Hudson River Railroad	630				1069
Hudson River Boats	560			300	913
Harlem Railroad	500		120	1400	
New-Haven Railroad					
Camden & Amboy R. R.					
On Foot					

The following is a report of the Live Stock receipts over the New-York and Erie Railroad destined for New-York for the week ending this morning.

Cattle	—	Horses	—
Sheep	—	Lambs	—
Hogs	—	Calves	—

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	250	Missouri	—
New-York	1274	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	24	Texas	—
Kentucky	207	Connecticut	20
Indiana	90	Michigan	—
Virginia	—	New-Jersey	21
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c. higher.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	10½c.@11c.	10½c.@11c.
First quality	9½c.@10½c.	9½c.@10½c.
Medium quality	8c. @ 9½c.	8½c.@ 9c.
Poor quality	8c. @ 8½c.	7½c.@ 8c.
Poorest quality	7c. @ 8c.	6½c.@ 7c.
General selling prices	8c. @10c.	8c. @10c.
Average of all sales	9c. @ 9¼c.	8¾c.@ [illegible]

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 6½c.@10c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

A cold, raw and uncomfortable day made a seat by the stove much more agreeable than exposed to the bleak winds as they whistled through the cattle-yards fresh from the snow on the hills at the North and West, and the comparatively few purchasers of beef for Thanksgiving week appeared quite as much interested in the discussion of the City affairs and speculations as to who was to be our next mayor as in examining the cattle-yards for their weekly supplies. The offerings differed very little in quality and numbers from last week, being 1,743 for to-day and 2,075 for the week at ALLERTON'S. After the limited supply and advanced [illegible] cattle began to come in, and free sales were made both at Forty-fourth-street and the down-town markets during the week, so that the entire footings give 2,806 for the week's sales. This number was enough for a poultry week like the present, and it was very difficult to clear the yards to-day of the poorer classes of cattle. Those of good qualities found ready sales at advanced prices—or, at least, more beeves brought 10½c.@11c. to-day than last Wednesday. Common stock brought but little more than last week. The average sales were about ¼c. higher than at that time. The greater part of the cattle (1,274) on sale to-day were from this State. We hope the supply will hold out, so that whenever, from accidental or other causes, the West fails to furnish the usual quota, our own State may be able to supply the deficiency. Few cattle left Albany for the East. We could not learn that there were over 200 head went to Brighton.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are generally gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned.

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
92	Mo.	Foster & Duncan	Allerton & Myers.
92	Ky.	M. H. Parker	T. Wheeler.
59	N. Y.	Mead & Holcomb	Owners.
120	N. Y.	W. H. Belden	Owner.
24	N. Y.	W. W. Hoag	Owner.
40	N. Y.	Westhaimer & Bro.	Owner.
51	Ohio.	L. R. Crockett	J. Rudlong.
17	N. Y.	A. G. Pierce	J. Hoxie.
15	N. Y.	C. G. Teed	Owner.
60	Ohio.	S. Sidner	Owner.
24	Ill.	C. Edmonds	W. H. Harris.
24	N. Y.	W. Sherman	Owner.
40	N. Y.	J. C. Hoag	Owner.
36	N. Y.	A. H. Gurney	Wm. H. Gurney.
25	N. Y.	E. D. Welling	Owner.
32	N. Y.	A. Simmons	Owner.
23	N. Y.	J. J. Shawles	Owner.
50	Ohio.	George A. Toffey	Owner.
16	N. Y.	E. Kelley	Owner.
60	Ky.	R. J. Waite	J. A. Merritt.
60	Ky.	M. H. Parker	T. Wheeler.
32	N. Y.	R. Murray	Owner.
30	N. Y.	Beach & Bray	Owner.
32	Ohio.	George Sage	Owner.
38	Ohio.	A. H. Heath	Owner.
39	N. Y.	Miller, Haring & Gurney	Owners.
31	Ky.	Bingham & Dean	B. Barnes.
41	Ky.	Wm. Garner	B. Bartram.
26	N. Y.	D. McElwee	Owner.
34	N. Y.	S. Sherman	Owner.
30	N. Y.	D. L. Belden	Owner.
42	N. Y.	T. Wheeler	Owner.
32	Ohio.	J. B. Hall	Westhaimer & Bro.

The following extracts from our notes of sales will give distant readers some idea of the general character of the transactions:

One of the finest lots of cattle in market to-day was M. H. PARKER'S, 92 Kentucky Durham grades, weighing at home near 1,700 lbs. gross. They were from the farm of Maj. SHERRY, from whom we expect only the best-fed cattle. The yard was early visited by purchasers of good stock, and THOS. WHEELER found little trouble in getting 11c. for the best. The tailings were bringing about 10c. ℔ lb. W. BRIGGS took four of the best at $112 each, or fully 11c.

ALLERTON & MYERS were selling on their own account 92 medium cattle, purchased of FOSTER & DUNCAN, and hailing from Missouri. They were not the native Spanish, or Indian breeds frequently brought from that State, but medium grades of common stock. They rated 700 lbs. net. Fifteen head were sold for $71 each, or a little less than 10c. The lot would range from 9c.@10c. ℔ lb.

W. H. BELDEN had 20 of his own Dutchess County cattle, for which he was getting about 10c. They were of fair quality.

MEAD & HOLCOMB sold 59 Dutchess County cattle of their own for 8c.@10c. A few brought 10½c. They were a mixture of light steers to heavy oxen, weighing 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. net.

W. W. HOAG was getting 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb. for 24 of his own Dutchess County stock, rated 750 lbs., and of good quality.

WESTHAIMER & BROTHER sold, on their own account, 40 State cattle, estimated 650 lbs. net, at about 9½c. Quality fair.

L. R. CROCKETT brought in 51 light Ohio steers and heifers, the home weight of which he called 1,200 lbs. gross. We should put them below 600 lbs. net here. J. RUDLONG was getting 8c.@9c. for them. They were a common lot.

A. G. PIERCE offered, through J. HOXIE, 17 Wayne County, N. Y., steers, of medium quality, which brought 9c.@9½c. ℔ lb. Rated 550 lbs. net.

S. SIDNER sold 60 of his own Madison County, Ohio, Cattle, common, but in fair flesh, at an average of $48 each. They were light, rating at 550 lbs. net. A portion of them were wholesaled to SHEPPERD & VAN, who retailed them at about 9c.

ALLERTON & COWAN sold on their own account 60 very fine Dutchess County Cattle of large size, estimated at 950 lbs. net. They classed as No. 1 to-day, and brought 10c.@11c. ℔ lb., buyers say more.

C. EDMONDS contributed 24 common light Illinois steers, estimated 550 lbs. net. W. H. HARRIS got about 8c. for them.

J. C. HOAG had 40 of his own Dutchess County cattle, of various weights and different degrees of goodness. They brought from $60@$112 each, or 8c.@10c.

GEO. SAGE sold here and at Bergen for different parties 102 Ohio and New-York cattle of divers qualities at 7c.@10c. ℔ lb.

W. SHERMAN was selling 24 of his own Dutchess County cattle at 8c.@10c. They ranged from medium to good quality.

C. G. TEED had a small lot of 15 good Westchester County cattle, for which he got 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The supply of cows has been short for the past week, and good ones have advanced in price. There is a more active demand, although large numbers are not required at this season, when only milkmen are purchasers.

ALLERTON reports receipts of no fresh cows during the week. There is an increasing demand for them, and good ones will find a ready market at fair prices.

BROWNING reports receipts of 15 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, and $50@$65 for extras. The supply has been short, with a fair demand for good Cows at advanced prices.

CHAMBERLIN reports 72 Milch Cows, selling at $20@$25 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports 34 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$65 for extra. The supply is short, with a more active demand. A slight advance has taken place in price.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The receipts have fallen off very much during the past week, but as Pork is supplying the place of Veal in the wants of the community, prices have not advanced.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 120 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c. The supply is quite sufficient, although receipts have been lighter than usual. "Bobs" are plenty at $1@$1 50@$1 75 each.

BROWNING reports receipts of 9 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5½c.@7c. The receipts have been almost nothing, with a demand not supplied.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 72 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@7c.

O'BRIEN reports 34 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@7c.

The market is not well supplied, all the stock offered having been sold.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the net weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ℔ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The receipts of live Sheep for the past week show a gain of 2,000 over the previous week. Large numbers are also coming down the river in a dressed state and taken directly to the markets. Of the live stock a large portion are of common, light quality, and sell dull at a decline of 25c.@50c. ℔ head since last Wednesday. Pelts have improved a little. They now bring 44c.@68c. each.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,700 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 7c.@8½c. ℔ lb. dressed weight for Sheep, and 7c.@9c. ℔ lb. for Lambs. The markets are fully supplied, and sales very dull with a decline to-day of fully 25c. ℔ head for lambs and 50c. for common sheep. Many of the lambs are quite thin and bring $1 75 to $3 each.

BROWNING reports receipts of 5,100 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 7c.@9c. ℔ lb., net weight, for Sheep. Lambs bring 7c.@10c. The supply is large, especially for lambs, many of which are light and thin. Prices to-day are scarcely as good as last week, ranging from $1 25@$6 ℔ head. Very few bring the latter price.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 5,793 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2 50@$5 ℔ head.

Report of Sheep Brokers' sales at BROWNING'S, for the week ending Nov. 24:

JAMES MCCARTY reports sales of

160 Sheep at	$327 50	9 Sheep at	$16 50
18 Sheep	[illegible]	87 Sheep	217 50
94 Sheep	224 50	95 Sheep	217 50
45 Sheep	118 50	95 Sheep	263 37
71 Sheep	[illegible]	39 Sheep	121 00
84 Sheep	172 00	76 Sheep	148 50
283 Sheep	901 50	76 Sheep	219 50
100 Sheep	[illegible]	100 Sheep	300 00

THOMAS C. LARKIN reports sales of

46 Sheep at	$136 50	120 Sheep at	$353 00
71 Sheep	262 50	61 Sheep	157 25
28 Sheep	106 50	75 Sheep	277 63
30 Sheep	113 87	87 Sheep	250 00
50 Sheep	294 50	63 Sheep	211 00
55 Sheep	165 50		

R. M. HUME reports sales of 1,361 Sheep and Lambs for $4,533 50.

MCGRAW & REED report sales of

100 Sheep at	$229 50	117 Lambs at	$365 36
61 Sheep	282 50	26 Lambs	110 88
15 Sheep	50 62	10 Lambs	40 00
202 Sheep	580 00	20 Lambs	100 75
138 Sheep	411 26	33 Lambs	110 25
165 Sheep	723 00	25 Lambs	59 00
64 Lambs	201 25		

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ℔ lb., gross of live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses. Arrivals continue free with only a moderate demand. Prices are scarcely as firm as one week ago.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,982 hogs during the past week. Prices for live hogs ranged during the week at about 5¾c.@6 1-16c. for prime corn-fed. Market firm and all have been sold.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork-packers, No. 200 Chambers-street, report prices as follows:

CORN-FED.

Live .... 5¾@6 | Dressed .... 7½@7¾

DISTILLERY.

Live .... 5@5¼ | Dressed .... 6½@6¾

Arrivals are free.

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Gross.	Net.
Heavy Corn Hogs, prime	6	7½@7¾
Light	5½@5¾	7¼@7½
Distillery	5¼	6½@6¾

Stock Hogs, no sale.

Arrivals heavy and demand light.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, 1857.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

Vegetables, more especially Potatoes, are advancing as the close of navigation on the Canals draws near. There are two cargoes of Nova Scotia's now, in which prices have advanced to 85c.@90c. ℔ bushel. Large quantities are on their way from the interior of the State.

Apples are in medium supply. Those now arriving from the West are in good condition. They are worth about $3 ℔ bbl. in lots of different kinds.

Turnips are plenty and cheap. They sell in baskets reported to hold a bushel each, at 25c.@31c., and form a partial substitute for the much dearer Potato.

Cabbages are not as abundant as they have been during the few past weeks. Farmers are now placing them in Winter quarters to be taken out as the state of the market warrants.

Butter is unchanged, but there is a more active trade, as the weather grows cooler.

Eggs are plenty just now, while the Winter supply is mainly coming in. Prices are firm at an advance since our former quotations. By far the greater portion of those now arriving are in lime.

The Poultry trade, in view of the Thanksgiving dinner to-morrow, is quite brisk. Poultry stands are just now the chief places of attraction, and hundreds of well-filled baskets are finding their way to all parts of the City and neighboring country, notwithstanding the hard times. The market is well supplied, and prices are moderate. Wild Fowl, Rabbits, Hares, Squirrels and Partridges are plenty. Venison is coming in more freely, and is worth about 12c. ℔ lb. by the carcass.

Potatoes—Junes, ℔ bbl	$2 25	@	$2 37
Potatoes—Western N. Y., Mercer, ℔ bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Potatoes—Northern Mercers, ℔ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Potatoes—Peach Blow, ℔ bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Potatoes—White, ℔ bbl	—	@	2 25
Potatoes—California, ℔ bbl	—	@	1 50
Potatoes—Round Red, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Potatoes—Carters, Long Island, ℔ bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Potatoes—Carters, Upland, ℔ bbl	2 75	@	3 25
Potatoes—Nova Scotia, ℔ bushel	85	@	90
Potatoes—Sweet, Va., ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Potatoes—Sweet, Delaware, ℔ bbl	3 25	@	4 00
Potatoes—Sweet, Jersey, ℔ bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Onions—Red, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Onions—White, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Onions—Yellow, ℔ bbl	1 25	@	1 37
Beets—℔ bbl	1 12	@	1 25
Carrots—℔ bbl	1 00	@	1 12
Parsnips—℔ bbl	1 12	@	1 25
Salsify—℔ dozen bunches	75	@	—
Cranberries—Common, ℔ bbl	5 00	@	6 00
Cranberries—Extra, ℔ bbl	6 00	@	7 50
Chestnuts—℔ bushel	3 00	@	3 50
Hickory Nuts—℔ bushel	1 50	@	—
Black Walnuts—℔ bush	1 00	@	1 12
Peanuts—Va., ℔ bushel	70	@	90
Peanuts—Wilmington, ℔ bushel	1 00	@	1 25
Apples—Common, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Apples—Gilliflower, ℔ bbl	—	@	3 00
Apples—Spitzenberg, ℔ bbl	—	@	3 50
Apples—Fall Pippins, ℔ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Apples—Greenings, ℔ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ℔ bbl	3 50	@	4 00
Apples—Talman Sweets, ℔ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Apples—Dried Southern, ℔ lb	—	@	7½
Apples—Dried Northern, ℔ lb	8	@	8½
Quinces—Prime, ℔ bbl	4 00	@	4 50
Quinces—Common, ℔ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Turnips—Rutabagas, ℔ bbl	75	@	—
Turnips—Flat, ℔ bbl	62	@	75
Pumpkins—Cheese, ℔ 100	6 00	@	10 00
Squashes—Marrow, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Cabbages—℔ 100	2 00	@	4 00
Cabbages—Red, ℔ doz	62	@	87
Cauliflower—Common, ℔ doz	75	@	1 25
Cauliflower—Extra, ℔ doz	1 50	@	2 00
Sea Kale—℔ dozen	31	@	38
Fetticus and Sorrel—℔ basket	—	@	44
Leeks—℔ 100	3 00	@	4 00
Celery—℔ doz	75	@	1 00
Garlic—℔ 100	6 00	@	—
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ℔ lb	20	@	25
Butter—State, ℔ lb	15	@	18
Ohio and other Western States, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Lard—In bbls	10	@	11
Lard—Kegs	11	@	12
Cheese—℔ lb	6	@	8½
Eggs—Fresh, State, ℔ doz	19	@	19½
Eggs—Limed, ℔ doz	16	@	16½
Fowls—℔ pair	75	@	88
Fowls—Bucks County, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Chickens—℔ lb	10	@	12
Chickens—Roast, ℔ pair	75	@	1 00
Chickens—Broilers, ℔ pair	38	@	50
Ducks—℔ pair	75	@	1 25
Ducks—℔ lb	12	@	14
Ducks—Canvass Back, ℔ pair	2 00	@	2 50
Ducks—Red Heads, ℔ pair	1 25	@	1 38
Ducks—Brant, ℔ pair	75	@	1 00
Ducks—Broad Bill, ℔ pair	38	@	50
Ducks—Teal, ℔ pair	38	@	50
Ducks—Dippers, ℔ pair	25	@	31
Turkeys—℔ lb	12	@	14
Turkeys—Each	88	@	1 25
Geese—Each	1 00	@	1 50
Guinea Fowls—℔ pair	50	@	63
Pigeons—Stall-fed, ℔ doz	75	@	1 00
Pigeons—Squab, ℔ doz	1 50	@	1 63
Pigeons—Wild, ℔ doz	75	@	88
Woodcocks—℔ doz	2 00	@	3 00
Partridge—℔ pair	63	@	75
Grouse—℔ pair	—	@	1 50
Quails—each	12	@	15
Roasting Pigs	1 25	@	2 00
Rabbits—Each	10	@	15
Hares—Each	10	@	15
Squirrels—Each	3	@	4
Venison—Saddle, ℔ lb	12	@	14
Venison—Carcass, ℔ lb	—	@	12

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 25—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon yesterday, 20,000 bbls. Flour, 97,310 bush. and 914 sacks Wheat, 3,857 bush. Corn, 3,108 bush. Barley, 454 sacks Oats, 77 bbls. and 62 sacks Beans, 1,595 packages Provisions, 313 bbls. Whisky, 781 bales Cotton, 12 hhds. and 145 packages Tobacco.

ASHES—Quiet at old prices. Pearls, $6 50; Pots, $7 ℔ bbl. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 1,213 bbls., including 833 bbls. Pearls and 380 bbls. Pots.

CANDLES—The demand is limited; prices are unchanged.

COFFEE—The market exhibits more animation, with sales reported, privately, of 90 bags Maracaibo at 11½c.@12c., 1,100 bags Rio at 9¼c.@11c.; 20 Laguayra at 11½c., and 220 St. Domingo, for export, at 8½c., cash, ℔ lb. We quote, Java, 15½c.@16c.; Maracaibo, 10½c.@12c.; Rio, 9c.@11c.; St. Domingo, 8½c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash, and Laguayra at 11½c.@12c. Sales were also made by auction of 917 bags Rio at 9c.@10½c.; 459 Santos at 10c.@12½c., and 250 packets Singapore at 9½c.@10c. ℔ lb. These sales were spiritless, and the bulk of what had been offered was withdrawn. The stock of Coffee in Baltimore, yesterday, was 71,000 bags.

COTTON—Continues quite dull, with very trifling sales reported at about 11c.@11¼c. for Middling Uplands; 11½c. for do. New-Orleans; and proportionate rates for other kinds, ℔ lb. The stock, here, is estimated at 5,800 bales, against 56,400 bales same time last year.

DRY GOODS—The *Independent*, issued this morning, reports the market for foreign goods unchanged. The collections on the whole are improving, and there is a limited inquiry for goods, both from first and second hands. Prices have assumed a degree of steadiness at the great reduction. The auction sales are much [illegible] large. From [illegible] we learn that the large manufacturers have been obliged [illegible] stock of the goods at very low prices under a [illegible] pressure arising from the absence of remittances from this country, yet it is certain that much of the goods so bought are destined for this country. For the staple manufactured products of this country there is a much firmer tone, [illegible] cards purchases.

FISH—The demand is fair, and prices lean in favor of buyers. Dry Cod, $3 50@$3 75 ℔ quintal. Mackerel, at $8 50@$10 for small No. 1; $9 75@$10 for small and medium No. 2, and $6 for large No. 3, ℔ bbl. Pickled Salmon at $[illegible] ℔ tc., and $[illegible]@$22 50 ℔ bbl. Pickled Herring, $3 37½@$3 87½ ℔ bbl., and Smoked Herring at 25c.@30c., for scale, and 15c.@20c. for No. 1, ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is brisker and firmer. The cold weather and the closing of the Canals serve to strengthen the market. Sales—11,300 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 [illegible]	@	$5 00
Extra State	4 10	@	4 30
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 [illegible]	@	5 00
Superfine Ohio	4 [illegible]	@	5 10
Fancy Ohio	4 [illegible]	@	5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 10	@	6 67
Extra Ohio	5 [illegible]	@	6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 30	@	5 50
Extra Genesee	6 25	@	7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	[illegible]		[illegible]

Canadian is rather more active at rising prices. Sales 825 bbls. common to choice extra, at $5 20@$6 20 ℔ bbl. Southern Flour is doing better. Sales 950 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $5 25@$7 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at old prices, $3 50@$4 60 for fine to superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet and languid at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 65 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $[illegible] ℔ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Within a few days about 60,000 pkgs. Raisins have been disposed of at $2 20@$2 30 for Layer; $2@$2 10 for Bunch, ℔ whole box; $1 50 for Layer, and $1 07 for Bunch, ℔ half box; and 56c.@57c. for Bunch, ℔ quarter box. The market is now less burdened with stock, and it closes buoyantly with no sellers under our highest figures for each description. In other kinds of fruit no important private movements have occurred. Sales by auction in Boston yesterday: Raisins—50 boxes layers, $1 87½; 30 half do. do., 85c.; 64 quart. do. do., 52c.; 63 boxes Bunch, $1 30; 32 half do. do., 75c.; 161 quart. do. do., 45c., cash, damaged; 900 boxes Malaga, at $2 30, cash. Castana Nuts—30 bags, 5½c. ℔ lb., cash. Peanuts—35 bags Wilmington, $1 20 ℔ bushel, cash. Sales by auction in Baltimore, on Monday, 1,025 whole boxes M. R. Bunch Raisins at $2 15; 700 half boxes do. at $1 15@$1 16; 2,500 quarter boxes do. at 60c., 61c.@62c.; 600 whole boxes layers at $2 40; 300 half boxes do. at $1 35½@$1 36, 400 quarter boxes do. at 80c.@81c.; 100 mats seedless Raisins at $4 70@$4 75 each; 125 casks Prunes at 10c.; 37 boxes do. at 10½c.@10¾c.; 225 boxes Figs at 5½c. ℔ lb., and 120 do. Lemons at $1 85@$1 90 ℔ box. Sales by auction in Charleston, Nov. 19: 1,000 boxes M. R. Raisins, $2 35@$2 35 ℔ box; 1,200 half boxes M. R. Raisins, $1 20@$1 25; 2,000 quarter boxes M. R. Raisins, 65c.@70c.; 200 boxes layer Raisins, $2 50@$2 94; 14 boxes (12 cases each) selected Layer Raisins, 86c. ℔ case; 200 boxes Figs, $1 50@$1 56 ℔ box; 150 boxes Prunes, 10c.@10½c. ℔ lb.; 150 half boxes Lemons, $1 50 ℔ box; 200 jars Olives, 50c.@62c. ℔ jar; 10 sacks Soft Shell Almonds, 23½c. ℔ lb.; 30 ceroons Hard Shell Almonds, 7½c.@8½c. ℔ lb.; 36 sacks Shelled Almonds, 27c. ℔ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good demand at advanced prices. Sales [illegible] bushels, including fair White Canadian, at $1 20; fair to good ordinary White Western, at $1 20@$1 25; prime Red Western at $1 20; Red Western Club at $1 09; do. do., Spring, at $1@$1 01; ordinary to very good White Southern at $1 40@$1 50; good to prime red do., at $1 20@$1 34; and damaged Southern at 80c.@$1 20 ℔ bushel. Corn continues quite scarce, and in demand at higher rates. Sales 14,000 bushels, at 84c.@85c. for mixed Western, delivered, ℔ bushel. Prime Northern Rye is quoted at 80c.; and State Barley at 75c.@90c. ℔ bushel, with light supplies and sales. Barley Malt, 90c.@$1 ℔ bushel. Oats are more sought after, and are worth 40c.@50c. for Western; 47c.@49c. for State; 41c.@44c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 37c.@41c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales, 1,400 bales North River at 55c.@70c. cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Dull and nominal.

HIDES—The demand is rather brisker, but as holders promptly meet it, prices have not varied. Stock, in first hands, 462,946, against 13,415 same time in 1856, and 22,372 same time in 1855.

HONEY—Cuba, 50c. in bond, and 60c.@62c. free, ℔ gallon.

HOPS—Are quiet, but held with some degree of firmness at our quotations. Crops of 1857, 5c.@6c.; 1856, 2c.@3c.; 1855, 1½c.@2½c. cash, ℔ lb.

IRON—Inactive at old quotations.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 06@$1 10 ℔ M.

LEAD—The demand is improving, and holders appear less eager to realize. We quote: Foreign Pig, $5 25@$5 50 ℔ 100 lbs.; Bar, 5½c.; Pipe and Sheet, 6c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Privately, the movements have been very trifling at our quotations: Porto Rico, 22c.@28c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 18c.@25c.; New-Orleans, 40c. ℔ gallon. Sales by auction to-day, 60 hhds. Porto Rico, at 18c.@25c., and 150 bbls. Cuba Muscovado at 20c.@21c., cash, ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine attracts but little attention; we quote Crude at $3 25@$3 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; and Spirits at 42½c.@44c., cash, ℔ gallon. Tar is dull and heavy at $1 50@$2 ℔ bbl. Rosin is in better request, including common, at $1 35 ℔ 310 lbs.; No. 1, at $2 50@$3; and white and Pale at $3@$5 ℔ 280 lbs. Pitch is quiet and languid at $1 87½@$2 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Are generally quiet, and prices are very little more than nominal. Crude Whale, 60c.@65c.; Fall and Winter Bleached Whale, 80c.@82c.; Crude Sperm, $1; Fall and Winter Unbleached Sperm, $1 40, cash, ℔ gallon; Palm, 9c. ℔ lb.; Olive, $1 15@$1 20 ℔ gallon; and $3 12½@$3 25 ℔ basket; Linseed, 53c.@55c., cash; and Lard Oil, 90c.@115c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in very moderate demand, at languid prices. Sales 200 bbls. in lots, at $19@$19 25 for Mess; $18@$18 25 for thin Mess; $16 75@$17 for prime Mess, and $16 75 for prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in very light supply and demand, at (nominally) 10c.@10½c. for new pickled Hams, and 8c.@8½c. for Shoulders ℔ lb. New Middles, Cumberland cut, 9c. (city) ℔ lb. Smoked Bacon 12c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Lard appears heavy and languid. The transactions since our last embrace 260 bbls. fair to choice, at 11c.@12½c. for new and old, ℔ lb. Beef is plenty and cheaper. The transactions since our last consist of 490 bbls., in lots, at $12@$14 for repacked Western Mess; $15 for extra do.; $9 25@$10 50 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$24 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams $14 50@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at steady rates, 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is plenty and salable, at 6c.@8c., for common to prime, ℔ lb.

RICE—Continues quiet and heavy at $2 75@$3 50, cash, ℔ 100 lbs. for common to prime. In Charleston, during the week ending Nov. 23, the movements in Rice were as follows: Receipts, 2,214 tcs. clean, and 105,000 bushels rough; exports, 1,475 tcs. The sales of the week embraced nearly all the clean Rice received, at from $3@$4 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is fair, but prices are heavy, and the tendency is still in favor of buyers. Sales include 600 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at 5½c.@6¾c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are moderately inquired for at former rates.

TALLOW—15,000 lbs. Prime brought 10c., cash, ℔ lb.

TIN—The demand is improving at our quotations: Banca, 25c.@26c.; Straits, 23½@24c., cash, ℔ lb.; ½ X Plates, $11 25; I. C. Coke Plates, $9 50; Terne, Coke, do., $9; Terne, Charcoal, do., $10 75@$11 ℔ box.

WHISKY—Sales 330 bbls. at 23½@24c., cash, ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Is in rather better request. Holders are more willing to meet the requirements of buyers at the reduced prices. The supplies are ample. We have heard of sales of about 75,000 lbs. domestic, Fleece, chiefly with small lots of foreign, within our range: Common to full blood Merino Fleece at 27c.@45c.; No. 1 to extra pulled at 20c.@30c.; common to fine California, unwashed, 10c.@25c.; African, unwashed, 9c.@18c.; African, washed, 16c.@28c.; Smyrna, unwashed, 14c.@18c.; Smyrna, washed, 23c.@28c.; Mexican, unwashed, 12c.@16c.; Valparaiso, unwashed, 10c.@13c.; South American Common, washed, 10c.@13c.; South American Entre Rios, washed, 15c.@18c.; South American, unwashed, 10c.@14c.; South American Cordova, washed, 20c.@25c.; East India, washed, 18c.@20c., ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—Were dull and heavy. For Liverpool: Cotton, ⅛d.@5-32d. ℔ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. ℔ bush.; Resin, 2s.@2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℔ tc.; and heavy goods, 17s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: Ship *Georges*, 800 tons, for Sydney, N. S. W.; bark *Grande*, for Manila, with machinery, a bark to Havana, on private terms; ship *Masonic*, from Galveston to Antwerp, Cotton, 1c. ℔ lb.; a brig from Jacksonville to Buenos Ayres, lumber, $22; a bark from St. Marys to Trinidad, Port Spain, or Demerara, $11; one, 287 tons, from Leghorn to New-York, $4,800.

Review of the Buffalo Breadstuff Trade for the Week Ending Nov. 24.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

FLOUR—On account of the stormy weather which has prevailed upon the lakes during nearly the whole week since last report, the imports of Flour have largely fallen off. They amount to only about half the average of several previous weeks; not exceeding 30,000 bbls. More than the usual proportion was from Wisconsin and Michigan—from which the aggregate was 15,000 bbls.

	Bbls.
Receipts by lake since the opening	688,521
Receipts by lake same time last year	1,018,671
Decrease	330,150
Shipments by canal since opening	84,170

An unusual amount of the receipts have the last two or three weeks been forwarded through shipment. The stock, therefore, on the market, is not more than fair, and we do not understand that holders have at any time been anxious sellers. The demand opened good, part for shipment, but fell off on Thursday, since which it has been moderate and mostly of a local character. The market was steady at the close, and prices a shade firmer than at our last review. Sales foot up 3,500 bbls., closing within range of $4 50@$4 [illegible] for good to choice Upper Lake, $4 62@$4 75 for do. Ohio and Indiana, $4 75@$5 00 for extra Wisconsin and Illinois, $4 87@$5 12½ for do. Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, and $5 [illegible] for choice and double extra.

WHEAT—The imports of the week were not over one-half those of the previous week; the unusually bad weather keeping vessels back. They were, also less than the corresponding week last year, by nearly 50 [illegible].

	Bushels.
Receipts by lake since the opening	7,187,452
Receipts same time last year	7,536,734
Decrease	349,282
Shipments by canal since the opening	5,917,872

Sales of the week, as reported to us, foot up 200,000 bushels, closing yesterday firm and quiet at 86c. for Chicago Spring. Milwaukee Club went at 88c., the sales of which, included in the above amount, were 50,000 bushels. None of this description was reported after Friday except a boat load yesterday at 89c. Last sales of Red Winter were on Friday at 90c. Some mixed Ohio sold Saturday at 93c. In proportion to Spring, Ohio at the close was worth 81c.@82c. This morning a bad storm, S. W., little doing. Sales 2,300 bushels white Indiana at $1, and 2,400 bushels do. Michigan at $1 05.

CORN—The imports of Corn during the week were only [illegible] bushels, against 231,000 bushels the corresponding week last year. The falling off in the aggregate for the season will be large.

	Bushels.
Receipts by lake since the opening	5,701,044
Receipts same time last year	9,119,530
Decrease	3,418,486
Shipments by Canal since opening	4,852,930

A considerable amount of Corn, as well as of Wheat, has been sent home by lake to Canada. There have also been large amounts taken during the season for local consumption, so that the difference—850,000 bushels—between the lake receipts and canal shipments could be easily used up, and leave, as there is now, little or none in store.

We heard of considerable inquiry in the early part of the week for boat loads, but the only sale was about 4,000 bushels, at 64c. Since then a retail business, by the car load, has been done, at 69c.@70c.

OATS—The receipts of the week were 12,600 bushels, against canal shipments of 35,000 bushels.

	Bushels.
Receipts by lake since the opening	1,149,869
Receipts same time last year	1,652,901
Decrease	503,032
Shipments by canal since opening	878,180

The demand for several weeks has been active, mostly for shipment to the seaboard, and more sales could have been made, with large supplies, at the prices that have prevailed. Sales of the week were about 10,000 bushels, at 34½c.@35c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Lee-avenue Church and Sabbath School, Brooklyn.—Thanksgiving services, preaching by the pastor, at 11 o'clock A. M. Boys' meeting in the EVENING. An address by Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER, of New-York, and other very interesting exercises may be expected. Doors open at 6. Exercises commence at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Thirtieth-street M. E. Church, and Trinity M. E. Church in 34th-st. The two congregations will unite and hold Thanksgiving services in the Thirtieth-street Church. Meeting for prayer and praise at 10 A. M., and sermon at 11 A. M., by Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD, Pastor of Trinity M. E. Church.

Tabernacle Baptist Church—Corner of 10th-st. and 2d-av. Public religious services will be held in this Church TO-DAY. The Pastor, Rev. E. LATHROP, will preach a sermon appropriate to the times. Services commence at 11 o'clock.

Services To-day, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the 18th-street M. E. Church, for the united congregations of the 18th-street and 7th-avenue M. E. Churches. Sermon by Rev. S. D. BROWN. Subject—*National Blessings and National Responsibility.*

Thanksgiving Day.—Rev. C. R. JONES, the sailor preacher, gave notice last Sunday that the collection at his Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., on THANKSGIVING DAY, would go to the families of seamen. Stand by and lend a hand.

Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn Heights, corner of Henry and Remsen sts. This church will be open for public worship on Thanksgiving Day, at 11 A. M. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Dr. STORRS.

Thanksgiving Day.—Wooster-street Synagogue.—Services will be held on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at the above Synagogue, at 4 P. M., on which occasion an English discourse will be delivered by Rev. S. M. ISAACS.

Stanton-street Baptist Church.—THANKSGIVING DAY.—Meeting for praise and prayer at 9½ A. M. Preaching by Rev. E. T. HISCOX, D. D., at 10½, and sermon in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. A. K. NOTT.

Oliver-street Baptist Church.—THANKSGIVING DAY.—Rev. Dr. SHADRACK, of Philadelphia, will preach THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend.

Church of the Messiah—No. 718 Broadway. Services will be held on Thanksgiving Day at 11 o'clock A. M., and an occasional discourse will be given by the Pastor, Dr. OSGOOD.

John-street First M. E. Church.—Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS will preach a Thanksgiving sermon TO-DAY, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock. Subject: *National Prosperity Dependent upon its Religious Element.*

Synagogue, Greene-street, Thanksgiving.—Service at 3 o'clock P. M. Discourse by Rev. Dr. RAPHALL.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—$20 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE return of a Central Park bond for $2,100, lost, mislaid or stolen at the recent fire at No. 38 William-st., in this City. JOHN F. J. DERAISMES, No. 38 William-st.

LOST—LAST EVENING, A GOLD KEYSTONE, with my name engraved upon it. Whoever will return it, will confer a favor and be liberally rewarded. F. W. HOUGHTON, No. 112 Walker-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BOOK DEALERS.—A YOUNG MAN WITH $2,000 in cash to invest in the book business, would buy out a small concern already established, if favorable terms were offered. Apply at No. 33 Platt-st., 3d floor.

BOARDING.

PRIVATE BOARD IN BROOKLYN—IS offered in a small family living in genteel style in a modern built house, pleasantly situated between and near the Montague and South Ferries. Two gentlemen only will be taken, and, if disposed, come as pleasant members of a home circle. Address H. W. B., Box No. 2,418, Post-Office, or apply at No. 50 State, near Henry-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO gentlemen and their wives, and two single gentlemen only, can be accommodated in a private family, (No. 82 Cranberry-st., second brown-stone house east of Rev. Mr. Beecher's Church,) 3 minutes from Fulton or Wall-st. ferry; nice rooms on second or third floor, furnished or unfurnished. Call and see. Price according to accommodations. [redacted]

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board, by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE HANDsome room on the second floor, with partial board, may be obtained at No. 249 Henry-st., within five minutes' walk of the South or Wall-st. Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 42 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—THREE MINUTES' walk from Wall or South-st. ferry. Two gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms in a private family, with partial board. Apply at No. 44 Joralemon-st. The best of reference given and the same required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE OBTAINED in one of the most delightful locations in South Brooklyn, in a house containing all the modern improvements and accessible to the cars and ferries, by applying at Carroll-place, seventh house east of Court-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, PLEASant front room, at No. 229 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH his wife, and a single gentleman, desire to obtain board and pleasant apartments with a private family, living in good style, and between 6th and 5th avs., not much above Madison-square. Any gentleman's family having the rooms to spare may add a very desirable party to their circle. The very best City references given and required. Boarding-house keepers will please not answer. Address HOME, Box No. 2,561 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY A single gentleman, in a private family, with no other boarders, and where he can enjoy the comforts of a home. Terms must be moderate. Situation not more than 15 minutes from the Fulton or Wall-st. ferry. Address with full particulars, stating terms, &c., L., Box No. 218 Post-Office, New-York.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, consisting of three, would let two pleasantly-furnished rooms to a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen. House new, and contains all the modern improvements, east side of City; good table and home comforts, for which a fair price is expected. Undoubted references required. Address, for 1 week, D. W., office *Daily Times.*

A FURNISHED HOME WITH BOARD.—A family consisting of a gentleman and his wife only, having a spacious and elegantly furnished dwelling, would accommodate a select and quiet family of from 3 to 6 persons; a private table if desired; house pleasantly located between Union-square and Gramercy-park. Apply at room No. 5, Bible House, 4th-av.

PRIVATE BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY, consisting of a gentleman and wife, two children and nurse, and a single gentleman, desire board for the Winter in a genteel private family, residing very near 24th-st., between 6th and 5th avs. They will require 3 rooms and a first-class private table, for which they will pay $125 per month. Parties having such accommodations will address Box No. [illegible] Post-Office. Reference exchanged.

FURNISHED HOME WITH BOARD.—A family consisting of a gentleman and his wife only, having a spacious and well furnished dwelling, would accommodate a select and quiet family of from 3 to 6 persons. House pleasantly located between Union-square and Gramercy Park. Apply at Room No. 5, Bible House, 4th-av.

BOARDING.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL, No. [illegible] CORTLANDT-STREET. BOARD [illegible] FROM $[illegible] TO $[illegible] PER DAY. [illegible], Proprietor.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, PLEASantly located up-town, in a large house, with modern conveniences, having more room than they need, would receive a family circle, a gentleman and lady, or two gentlemen, who will appreciate a quiet home, and whose business is of their own and know how to value it. [illegible] Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WHO [illegible] board may obtain a newly and handsomely furnished parlor with bedroom adjoining, having every modern convenience, with a small family of respectability residing [illegible] Broadway [illegible]. Address, giving name, "Home," Station D. [illegible] Unexceptionable references exchanged.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEmen may now secure [illegible] permanent board, where the comforts of a genteel home may be enjoyed, at moderate terms; house first-class, containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. [illegible] place, second door from Greenwich-av. [illegible]

BOARDING—A FAMILY IN 20TH-ST., [illegible] Broadway, wishing to reduce expenses, would accommodate a gentleman and his wife with pleasant rooms, board and use of piano for the Winter or longer if desired. The best of references required. Address [illegible] Union-square Post-Office.

BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH board for a gentleman and his wife, in a plain, cheerful family, where few boarders are taken; also a furnished room for a party of young gentlemen, who [illegible] room together. Terms moderate. Apply at [illegible]

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, a parlor and bedroom on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Address [illegible] Box No. 2,307 Post-Office.

BOARDING AND ROOMS TO LET—IN A desirable location near the Crystal Palace. [illegible] can be accommodated on reasonable terms. Inquire on the premises, No. [illegible]

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT ROOM TO let, with partial board, to a single gentleman in a private family; gas and bath in the house. References given and required, at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—A FEW SELECT BOARDERS CAN obtain well-furnished rooms and first-rate board at a moderate price in the desirably located house No. [illegible]

BOARDING—TO LET, TO GENTLEMEN, A room suitable for two, for $3 each; house [illegible] Apply at No. 200 West 26th-st.; convenient to the lines of stages.

BOARDING.—FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM on second floor, unfurnished, to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. [illegible]

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND several single gentlemen, can be accommodated at No. 11 West 11th-st.; first-class house and moderate terms.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM to let with board to two gentlemen in a private family. Apply at No. 141 West 24th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 14 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY, HAVING more room than they require, would let one room with or without board. Apply at No. 5 [illegible]

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE VERY PLEASant rooms may be had, with full or partial board, by applying at No. 102 East 14th-st.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily will let a suite of furnished rooms on the second floor, with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. [illegible] East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

MURRAY HILL—No. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET.—Rooms in suites or single, on the first, second, third or fourth floor, with or without private board and private table in a first-class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman. Madison-av. [illegible] near the door.

NO. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, MURRAY HILL.—A suit of rooms on second floor, very pleasant parlor and other rooms in a first-class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman, with or without partial and private table. Madison-square stages pass near the door.

NO. 20 LAMARTINE-PLACE, WEST 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., a suit of 2 rooms on the second floor to let with board, a parlor and bedroom to a good family, furnished or unfurnished, with gas and bath connected by hot and cold water. [illegible] pleasant connected by cars and stages to all parts of the City.

NO. 109 CLINTON-PLACE, (EIGHTH-ST.) between 5th and 6th avs. Very desirable and well-furnished front rooms (parlor and bedroom) on third floor can be had, with board in this convenient and pleasant location, if applied for immediately. Dinner at six. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET.—A BACK room on the third floor to let, with board, for two friends wishing to room together, will be let on moderate terms to suitable parties; gas and water in the house. [illegible] References exchanged.

NO. 20 WEST SEVENTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor; also single rooms, may be had, with board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 200 EAST BROADWAY, TO LET with board, two handsomely furnished front rooms; also, one single room. The house is new with all the modern improvements. Two doors above [illegible] References exchanged.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—ONE OR two young men can be accommodated with partial board in a private family; breakfast, and dinner at 6 o'clock, and three meals on Sunday. Pleasant location, and convenient to cars and stages. Apply at No. [illegible] West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in a private family; location above 9th-st. and between Broadway and 7th-av. (Boarding-house people need not answer.) Address Box No. 4,640 Post-Office. Answer for three days.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, between Bleecker and 20th sts. and [illegible] avs., for $3½ per week. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address [illegible]

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board at No. 145 Clinton, near Grand-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 162 Washington-st., only three squares from the ferry.

ONE VACANCY HAS OCCURRED—AT NO. 400 4th-st. Any gentleman desiring to locate for the Winter will find this an eligible situation.

WANTED—BOARD IN A RESPECTABLE FAMily, for three persons, between 20th and 30th sts. and Broadway and 6th-av. Terms must be moderate. Address G. N., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED.—WILL TAKE TO BOARD IN A PRIvate family, two children. Good religious instruction. Apply at No. 336 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—A HOME IN A RESPECTABLE FAMily, where instruction in mathematics, &c., Latin, Greek, French, Spanish or English would be taken in full or part payment. Address S. G. S., Times Office.

WANTED—A NEW OR GOOD SECOND-HAND Piano, in exchange for board and tuition in a female College, three hours' ride from the City. Address [illegible] Box No. 2,319 Post-Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—TWO SUITES OF rooms and one or two single rooms may now be obtained on making application at No. [illegible]

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OF TWO PERSONS, have a furnished room on third story, with gas, &c., to rent, to a gentleman. References given and required. Any note addressed to D., No. 465 2d-av., will be promptly attended to.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one or two rooms to single gentlemen, with breakfast if required. Apply at No. 315 Bleecker-st.

THE BROOKLYN WHITE LEAD CO.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

This Company continues to manufacture their standard PREMIUM WHITE LEAD.

Being one of the oldest and most extensive establishments in the country, for manufacturing WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD AND LITHARGE, FROM THE RAW MATERIAL.

Purchasers of their brands may rely on procuring the genuine article, on the most favorable terms for cash or credit.

They are always prepared to execute with promptness all orders for their various grades and qualities of LEAD AND ZINC PAINT, Dry or in Oil.

Business Address—No. 160 Front-st., New-York.

N. B. Purchasers should beware of the numerous bogus brands which fill the market.

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR, AT COST PRICES!

The subscriber has opened a depot at No. 283 CANAL-ST., for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes, at actual cost prices, for cash only, viz.:

FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BEANS,
PEAS,
RICE,
PEARL BARLEY,
TEA,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
POTATOES,
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds,

and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.

A. M. COFFIN, No. 283 Canal-st.

MAGNOLIA, EAST FLORIDA.—THE HOUSE opened at this place by the subscriber two years since, as a residence for persons desiring to spend the Winter in a mild climate, will be ready for the reception of guests about the 1st of November. The climate is dry and healthful and the woods abound in game of all kinds. Magnolia is easy of access, being on the bank of the St. John's River, about [illegible] miles from Jacksonville, and commodious steamers ply from Charleston and Savannah, and regularly here, connecting with the [illegible] steamships from New-York and Philadelphia.

By this route the journey is made in [illegible] days at a cost of about $30. The journey may also be made by rail to Savannah by Railroad.

Dr. BENEDICT, [illegible] charge of such persons as may wish to place themselves under his professional care.

More particular information may be obtained by letter addressed to [illegible] DR. BENEDICT, Magnolia, Florida.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 20, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning—price two cents; delivered at this office a week; mailed for a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; two copies for Five dollars.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

[illegible] will receive no attention. All communications intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the good faith of the communication.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Telegraphic correspondence containing important news, from any quarter of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be carefully paid for.

Notice.

To-day being observed, by direction of the State authorities, as a holiday, no paper will be issued from this office this morning. The Times will appear to-morrow morning, as usual.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.

[illegible] JOHN A. KING, Governor of said State, do hereby appoint THURSDAY, the TWENTY-SECOND day of this present month, as a day of general THANKSGIVING and PRAISE to Almighty God, our Heavenly Father; and invite all to unite in so meet and right a manner in the judgment of His power and goodness, and of our own happiness.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the Privy Seal of the State, at the City of Albany, the seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

By the Governor,

(Signed.) JOHN A. KING.

HENRY I. SHARMAN, Private Secretary.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *Vanderbilt*, whose important commercial advices we published yesterday morning as received by telegraph from Cape Race, is now fully due at this port, and may be expected at any moment. The Sandy Hook line was not in working order last night.

By the arrival of the *Tennessee* at New-Orleans we receive a telegraphic summary of two weeks later news from Mexico. The country still continued in a most distracted condition. SANTA ANA is said to be in the field intriguing with the opponents of Comonfort for a restoration to power. From present appearances it would seem that the President is by no means certain of his position for twenty-four hours together, and under such circumstances it is impossible to foresee the result. A number of political exiles had arrived in New-Orleans by the *Tennessee*.

The United States Treasury estimates for the next fiscal year have been completed, and notwithstanding the efforts made to reduce them, the aggregate will reach about seventy millions. The [illegible] estimates are prepared by the Secretary of War, and those for the Navy by the Secretary of the new steam sloops of war. Secretary Cobb does not apprehend the necessity of resorting to issues of Treasury notes.

Governor Walker, of Kansas, arrived in Washington yesterday.

Navigation is now entirely closed on the Canals. The sudden change in the weather to almost arctic cold within the last forty-eight hours has had the effect to freeze over nearly the whole distance between Albany and Buffalo, and unless the weather should greatly moderate, the hopes entertained of being able to forward produce between Rochester and Albany for two weeks longer will be defeated. A large number of boats are detained in Cayuga Marsh and elsewhere between Lyons and Buffalo. The only two years on record in which navigation closed as early as the 25th of November, was 1839 and 1845. In 1837 it closed on the 8th of November, but afterwards reopened, and remained open until the 28th of December. It is to be hoped that such will be the case now.

The cold weather and the reported closing of the Erie Canal occasioned a better inquiry for Breadstuffs yesterday. Flour advanced about 12 cents per barrel. Wheat and Corn were also dearer. The Provision trade continued much depressed, with limited sales at drooping prices. Coffee was rather more active in private. The auction sale, however, was quite spiritless, and the bulk of what had been offered was withdrawn. Sugars were in fair demand, without any remarkable change in value. Cotton was dull and irregular. Freights continued very heavy, and rates fully sustained.

Additional disasters on the great lakes are reported. The schooner *Antelope*, from Chicago, for Oswego, with a cargo of wheat, was blown ashore, during the late gale, at the north of the St. Joseph River, Lake Michigan, and totally lost, with the Captain and four of the seamen, who were frozen to death. Five schooners and one boat are also reported ashore in Lake Erie. The complete losses by these disasters will be very [illegible].

The Cattle Markets have been but moderately supplied during the week and good beeves sold at [illegible] advance at the Forty-Fourth-street Market yesterday. The better feeling regarding money matters tends to increase the demand for beef, which had been quite low during the past fortnight. Western supplies have been materially checked by the low prices prevailing on the two, two or three market days and the advance in freight. Fully one-half the receipts the past week were from this State.

The ceremonies attending upon the removal of the remains of General Wolfe to the tomb prepared for them, under the monument in course of erection to his memory, at the junction of Broadway and Park avenue, Madison-square, took place yesterday. The military, masonic, and civic display was very imposing, and was witnessed by thousands of persons, who congregated along the line of the procession, notwithstanding the severity of the cold. The funeral services at the monument were performed by Rev. Dr. VINTON, of Trinity Church; an interesting masonic ceremony followed, and Mayor WOOD delivered an address. It was more than after dark before the ceremonies were concluded.

At the close of the military ceremonies yesterday evening an entertainment was given by Major-General [illegible], at his residence, in Twenty-third-street, to Governor KING, the officers of his staff, the staff officers of the first division and several of the staff officers of Governor NEWELL, of New-Jersey. A number of speeches were made appropriate to the occasion, which passed off with much éclat.

The straight Americans met at Mozart Hall last evening, and, contrary to the intention of the callers of the meeting, passed resolutions fully indorsing the nomination of DANIEL F. TIEMANN for Mayor. They denounced the getters up of the meeting as hirelings of Mayor WOOD; sung a song, and then adjourned with three cheers for the independent candidate.

The American General Committee of this City met last evening, and unanimously passed a series of resolutions recommending the union of all parties in the support of TIEMANN for Mayor, denouncing the [illegible] meeting at Mozart Hall, and [illegible] to work faithfully for a [illegible] City Government. The resolutions [illegible] every council in the City.

[illegible] yesterday morning [illegible] Jersey, N. J., of paralysis [illegible] The news was [illegible] in this City, in addition to Mr. [illegible] was a native of Kentucky, for many years [illegible] of the Anti-Slavery Party.

The Democrats of the Eighteenth Ward had a meeting last night at the corner of Eighteenth-street and Second-avenue. The party assembled [illegible] and the area of the Ward and Division-avenue were jammed.

The Managers of the Hudson River Industrial School, No. 364 West Twenty-eighth-street, are obliged to turn poor girls from their doors every day, because they have no means wherewith to procure food or fuel.

The Quarantine Commissioners have sent a communication to the Commissioners of Emigration, in which they express pleasure in learning that at length wiser counsels have prevailed in the latter Board. Accompanying the communication were the keys of the temporary establishment at Seguine's Point.

There were no demonstrations yesterday on the part of the unemployed, either at the Central Park, in Tompkins-square, nor in front of the City Hall.

The Commissioners of Emigration were to have met yesterday, but at the hour appointed for meeting there was not a quorum present, and they adjourned without transacting any business.

The Actual Position of the Bank of England.

The disciples of TOOKE and NEWMARCH are doubtless at this moment jubilating over the attitude of the Bank of England. For they are doubtless believing and claiming that the pressure of the present crisis has vindicated all their predictions, and proved the inadequacy of Sir ROBERT PEEL's Bank system to the functions it was expected to perform. And we shall unquestionably hear that the session of Parliament has been opened with a concentrated and vigorous attack upon the principles of the act of 1844. We do not believe that any such attack will be successful, for the simple reason that we do not think the step to which the English Government has been forced by the bankers and the mercantile community radically subversive, either of the national credit or of the organization intended to be given to the Bank by the act in question. As this is a matter which not remotely interests our own financial world, it is important that the actual position of the Bank of England in its relations to the mercantile community should be fairly apprehended.

Down to 1844 the Bank of England was a homogeneous institution, differing from other banks in England chiefly by its financial connection with the Government, and by the enormous proportions which its capital had attained in the course of a century and a half of existence and activity. *Circumstances* had given it an anomalous position and a power of unquestionable utility as the unwatched watchman, the unregulated regulator of the price of money and of the national currency. In that year Sir ROBERT PEEL, assisted by the advice and information of Mr. JONAS LOYD, since Lord OVERSTONE, and of other eminent bankers and financiers, cast the Bank in a new mould, with the double object of assuring stability to the currency and of controlling the financial movement of the *kingdom*.

The essential feature of the new Bank Charter was the separation which it established between the Issue and the Banking Departments of the Bank. In all practical aspects the Banking Department of the Bank of England is now an independent Bank, doing business on the same principles with the other Banks of London, but hampered by its connection with the Issue Bank of the Government in the following way: Under the old system no bullion was set apart exclusively to meet the circulation of the Bank. Every sovereign in the vaults of the Bank was at the disposal of the Bank Government when called for, either by general depositors or by borrowers on security. Under the new system only so much specie remains at any time in the Banking Department, as is not needed in the Issue Department to balance the excess of the Bank circulation over the amount of the Government Debt to the Bank. In 1844 this Debt amounted to £14,000,000, certified by the securities of the Government, and against this sum bank-notes might be issued. In 1856 an order in Council authorized the further emission of notes against securities to the amount of £475,000. For every pound issued by the Bank, in the form of notes, above this sum of £14,475,000, the Issue Department must hold a pound in specie. This arrangement it is which has caused the greatest dissatisfaction to the enemies of the Bank Charter Act. For it will be seen at once that the practical operation of this restriction must greatly impede the development of the Banking Department, and interfere with its natural movement, particularly in times which threaten a public panic.

The Banking Department can only show specie, of course, to the amount of the notes which it actually holds, and as the notes in the Banking Department begin to diminish, the Directors must naturally enough begin to feel concern for the Issue Department. Just here it is that the Government intervenes as in the present instance. The elevation of the rate of discount proving impotent to arrest the drain upon the Banking Department, the Treasury suspends, *not the obligation of the Bank to pay specie*, but that clause of the Charter which limits the increase of issues by the increase of specie. This is so clearly a measure of accommodation and relief, of which the consequences are to be determined by the temper of the public feeling and by the buoyancy of the trade of the empire, that it may seem hardly worth while to insist upon the fact. But there can be no doubt that it will be made the basis of a general criticism upon the new bank system itself, even though the actual soundness of the commercial world of Britain, of which we entertain no manner of doubt, should so affect the situation as to restore the normal action of the finances before the session is at all advanced. That criticism we believe, however, very unlikely to result in the adoption of any revolutionary reactionary measures. If a modification of the Bank Charter act is to be sought in any direction, it seems to us quite clear that it should be sought in an expansion of Sir ROBERT PEEL's fundamental principle, so far at least as to substitute a specie basis for a considerable portion of the Government securities now lodged in the Issue Department. The complete application of that principle which would be achieved by locking up £14,000,000 of bullion additional in the vaults of the Bank is, perhaps, as undesirable as it is certainly impossible. But a part of the Government debt to the Bank might be acquitted in specie, with immense advantage to the operations of the Banking Department, and consequently with singular benefit to the whole commercial world. Neither this step nor any other practicable step would probably guarantee us absolutely against disorders which are inherent in the very constitution of credit, but it might do much to modify those disorders when they occur and to diminish the frequency of their recurrence.

The Tribute to General Worth.

On his return to England, after his Summer visit to this country, the late Earl of ELLESMERE said in the House of Lords, that if he were asked to name the most military nation in the world, he should say the United States. He based his convictions partly on his observation during his brief sojourn in this country, and partly on the spirit manifested by our people during the Mexican war. He instanced the response which was made by the different States to the proclamation of President POLK calling for volunteers for service in Mexico, and though he greatly underrated the actual facts of the case, yet his statement created surprise among his noble hearers.

The same conviction must be wrought in the mind of every intelligent and candid European who visits this country and sees the zeal and enthusiasm which are displayed by our volunteer soldiery in their holiday parades. These so-called holiday parades are, in fact, hard military service; they demand the very qualities which are essential to make good soldiers in time of actual warfare. The perfect discipline, the attendance at drills, the exposure to wet, cold and heat, and the sacrifices of personal comfort, are required to a degree almost as great as in the case of actual service. The only difference is that in one case all the services are voluntarily rendered without pay, or the hope of reward, and in the other they are forced, and to a degree mercenary.

The turn-out of military companies yesterday, to form a funeral escort to the reinterment of the remains of the gallant WORTH, was a most striking and impressive spectacle, and it could not fail to convince a stranger that there must be a powerful tendency to military life in a people, who could, on such an occasion, make such an imposing display. The day was cold and gusty, clouds of blinding dust flew through the streets, and even walking out in the raw chilly air was exceedingly uncomfortable. But these volunteer soldiers came *out in their brilliant uniforms*, horse, foot and dragoons, artillery and infantry, sappers and miners, with all the pomp, pride and circumstance of real war, and marched many miles, halting and countermarching, and going through their evolutions like hardy veterans, and all for the mere love of military parade. It was to do honor to a gallant soldier, it is true, that they were ordered out; but it would have made no difference what the occasion was, nor what the weather; they would have obeyed the call just the same, whether it was to put down one of Mayor WOOD's riots or to suppress a mob in Astor-place. Gentlemen, who "*live at home in ease*" may think lightly of the services of our holiday soldiers, but whoever saw them, yesterday, covered with dust and looking as blue and chilled as though they had just come from the Winter trenches before Sebastopol, would hardly regard their services as light or agreeable. Yet such services they are called upon to perform many times during the year, and the brilliant military pageants of our streets are only produced by constant drillings, by perfect subordination to authority, by great sacrifices of private affairs, by study, great expense for equipments and, more than all, the irrepressible instincts of a manly nature, and the ardent love of a military life.

These citizen soldiers are composed of just that class of persons who, in London, have been so unmercifully ridiculed by the *Times* and *Punch* for ignobly devoting themselves to the enervating pursuits of trade while their country needed their services as soldiers in India. We do not say that the Cockney clerk would not make as good a volunteer soldier as his Yankee brother, but he is not allowed an opportunity of displaying his taste for military exercises if he should have "immortal yearnings" that way. He must either stick to his counter, or take the Queen's shilling and be a soldier and nothing else. Here, happily, we manage things differently, and the magnificent display made by our volunteer companies yesterday, shows that our citizens may be good shop-keepers, and good mechanics, and good soldiers too. Not the least gratifying part of such displays as that of yesterday, is the perfectly harmonious manner in which all the different nationalities of which our population is composed unite in a general military organization, preserving their distinct characteristics, and yet acting together in perfect accord under one commander.

INCREASE OF MENDICANTS.—During the past fortnight there has been a very perceptible and painful increase in the number of our street mendicants. There are at all times too many of these unfortunate solicitors of charity, but they have now become most alarmingly numerous, and the incessant appeals made by these people for assistance have the effect of rendering the public indifferent and callous to their plaintive cries. They give us no rest; they intrude themselves into our places of business at all hours of the day; they waylay us at the corners of the streets, at the ferry landings, at the doors of all places of amusement; they attack us as we go in and out of our houses, like Bishop BRUNO's rats, and disturb us at our meals, by ringing at our basement entries. Feeble girls stretch out their hands, and ask for bread in the streets; little barefooted children, with their pale faces, look up from the crowded sidewalks, and in their piping voices ask for money to buy food for their sick mothers; cripples of all kinds assail the man of business in his way down town, and the gay promenaders who come out to enjoy the pleasure of shopping in Broadway are annoyed at every step by pertinacious little creatures who follow them with outstretched hands beseeching for two cents towards buying a loaf of bread,—for our street mendicants are seldom so humble as to ask for one cent. It is easy enough to deal with the robust laborer who marches through the streets with banners and music, smoking cigars and demanding bread or work; but these "feeble folk" cannot be so readily avoided. Their appeals, whether silent or spoken, are of a kind that cannot be disregarded. Yet to relieve them all is impossible; it would require the purse of a Fortunatus to satisfy a tithe of their importunate demands. They leave a most painful impression on the mind, and are among the greatest annoyances to which our citizens are subject. There are among them many worthless creatures, no doubt, who would scorn to do a day's work, but the greater part of them are evidently legitimate objects of charity, and their necessities should be attended to. The Police should have strict orders given them to arrest and send to the station-houses, every person, man, woman or child who may be found begging in the streets. If this were done, the really needy might be properly provided for by the public authorities, while the professional vagrants would be properly disposed of. Every citizen has to contribute too largely to the support of the poor, both by public and private taxes, to be subjected to the incessant annoyances of these mendicants who swarm in all our streets, and haunt our dwelling-houses and places of business. It would be as great a mercy to these poor wretches to provide for their wants in some of our public institutions, as it would be a boon to the public to be rid of them.

Fatal Explosion.

Mayor WOOD has more petards on hand than he can manage. One of them exploded last night, and gave him a hoist from which it will take him some time to recover.

He has been busy for several days in endeavoring to secure the nomination for an *American* candidate, in hope to divide the strength of his opponents. This is the only way in which he has ever achieved an election hitherto, and he was, and is, perfectly sensible that without it he has no chance of succeeding now. He began by trying to persuade Mr. COOLEY to run; but he was not successful in even obtaining a personal interview with that gentleman. Failing in this, he attempted to negotiate with him through an Ambassador, and authorized a distinguished ex-member of Congress to make him sundry very tempting propositions on the subject. The attempt, however, was a perfect failure.

Finding it impossible thus to secure the co-operation of the regular American organization, he set himself to work to form a new one. A meeting of several of his special friends among the old policemen, whom he has *succeeded thus far in keeping out of the new* force, was held on Tuesday night, and the result was the issue of a placard, posted throughout the City yesterday, calling a Convention of *Straight Americans* to nominate a candidate for Mayor. The whole thing was carefully concocted in Mayor WOOD's interest, and the effect which it was expected to produce was clearly foreshadowed in the following paragraph, from the Mayor's respectable organ, the *Journal of Commerce*:

"THE MAYORALTY.—It is reported that the 'Straight-Out Americans,' opposed to Wood and Fusion, intend making a nomination, on Wednesday evening, for the Mayoralty."

Wednesday evening came:—the Convention was held:—but the gun exploded at the breech; TIEMANN was nominated by an overwhelming majority, and with the utmost enthusiasm. We await with some curiosity the Mayor's next move.

TAKING HIM AT HIS WORD.—Though Mr. COCHRANE expressed a willingness to vote for Wood if he were the "devil incarnate," so long as he was the regularly-nominated candidate of his party, yet the Mayor's own desire to make his election a personal matter will absolve not only Mr. COCHRANE, but a good many other staunch Democrats, from the stern necessity of voting for the incarnation of everything they abhor. As party men, bound by party usages, some few of the better part of the Tammany organization might have felt themselves under the necessity of supporting a candidate, whose nomination they tried to defeat. But there can be no such difficulty in the way now, since Mr. WOOD himself leaves them at liberty to vote for the person they may prefer, instead of the nominee of the party to which they belong. A large number of the Cochrane school of politicians, whose aversion to devils incarnate is not so strong as their sense of party obligations, will be most happy of an excuse for voting on their own hook for once at least. They can afford now to indulge in that luxury; if they do not, they cannot escape hereafter from being classed among the personal, and not the mere party supporters of FERNANDO WOOD. He has not left them the choice of making a distinction between voting for the nominee of the party and the man whom they personally prefer for Mayor. Having publicly expressed a desire that his election should be regarded as personal and not political, he will be sure to claim all the votes cast for him as so many tokens of personal respect.

THE POLICE FORCE.—A good deal of anxiety has been created by the injunction issued by Judge DAVIES against the Board of Police Commissioners, forbidding them to appoint any additional members of the Police Department except members of the old force. The object of the order, or of the application for it, is clearly to *force* the special friends of Mayor WOOD into the Department:—and as the hearing of the case is postponed until the very eve of the election, it is generally believed that the whole proceeding had some connection with that event.

The Commissioners, however, have taken efficient measures to provide for any contingency that may occur. They have appointed *one thousand* policemen for special service on that day, and we have reason to believe that they have also issued such orders to the military force of the City, as will secure the prompt and thorough repression of any disorders that may occur.

There is little doubt that the election of Tuesday next will be one of the most exciting which this City has ever witnessed. We have full confidence, however, in the ability and determination of the authorities to preserve the peace.

THE TIEMANN ORGANIZATION.—We are glad to learn that the friends of Mr. TIEMANN are working together in the most harmonious manner, and that the anti-Wood organizations are under the control of the right sort of men in all parts of the City. It was to be expected that the sudden coming together of so many discordant parties would at first lead to confusion, but there being one common object in view all minor considerations have been happily forgotten, and the whole anti-Wood force is working together with a degree of unanimity which will be overwhelming if it is persevered in. The Mayor's forces are perfectly organized and drilled, and they are not to be easily beaten; but, disciplined and determined as they may be, they are in so great a minority that they cannot overmatch the friends of the independent candidate. There has never before been a party so suddenly and so admirably organized as the anti-Wood party, and nothing but the sheerest carelessness can prevent its success.

BURIED THE PUBLIC.—The City has been sued for Mayor WOOD's carriage hire! It seems that he ordered from one person carriages during he last eleven months, to the amount of $1,161, and directed it to be charged to the City account. There is no law or ordinance authorizing the payment of such bills, and the City has accordingly been sued. The Mayor's salary, during the last year, has been raised to $5,000, and one would suppose this sum sufficient to enable him to pay his own carriage rides. Mayor WOOD's economy in City expenditures seems to be altogether a matter of theory.

THE SINEWS OF WAR.—The Anti-Wood organization is compact, harmonious, energetic and efficient. Measures have been taken to secure the attendance of active and resolute challengers at every poll to prevent the influx of illegal voters, which is expected from Brooklyn. Funds have been provided to meet the necessary expenses of printing, public meetings, &c., and the fact that WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER is the Treasurer of the Organization is a sufficient guarantee that no improper use will be made of money which friends of the cause may intrust to his care.

RATHER HARD.—"It is reported," as the *Journal of Commerce* says, that Mayor WOOD paid the expense of the hall in which the meeting of Straight Americans was held last night. As they nominated Mr. TIEMANN, this seems rather an unreasonable draft upon His Honor's purse.

CENTRAL PARK.—In spite of the cold weather over 600 persons were at work upon the Central Park yesterday. The Italians, of whom a goodly number are employed, were the first to succumb to the cold;—they are good laborers, but not used to such a climate as that of yesterday. Men are employed now mainly in breaking stone to be used in macadamizing. *The ground has also been prepared for a nursery near Seventy-first-street.*

APPRECIATIVE.—The Transatlantic Telegraph Company have placed the entire supervision of the enterprise in the hands of CYRUS W. FIELD, and have appointed as its engineer the engineer of the *Niagara*. John Bull seems to be of the opinion that American enterprise and ingenuity are of some value in such undertakings.

PERSONAL.—Gen. HERNSHEIMER is at present in this City. If WALKER succeeds in obtaining a new foothold in Nicaragua, the General will be very likely to join him.

Death of James G. Birney.

Hon. JAMES G. BIRNEY, long an able leader in the ranks of the Anti-Slavery Party, died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, at Eagleswood, near Perth Amboy, N. J. His age was 64.

Mr. BIRNEY was a native of Kentucky. His father was an Irishman, who had acquired considerable wealth, and occupied a high social position. Mr. BIRNEY received his education at Nassau Hall in New-Jersey, and at the age of 19 began the study of the law in the office of Mr. DALLAS, at Philadelphia. Returning to Kentucky in the year 1814, he commenced the practice of his profession, and at the age of 22 was elected to the Legislature of the State. About this time, also, he married, and, soon afterwards purchased an estate in Alabama, where he became the owner of some thirty or forty slaves. He subsequently took up his residence in Huntsville, Ala., where he practiced law with remarkable success, and gained a prominent position in political circles, which finally led to his election to the Legislature of Alabama. While still a resident of the South, Mr. BIRNEY's mind was awakened to the injuries inflicted upon the servile population by the system of Slavery, and his impressions received additional strength from the contemplation of the wrongs inflicted by the whites upon the Indians. His sympathies became greatly excited, and he deemed it his duty to labor for the melioration of the condition of the classes which suffered from oppression. With this purpose in view, he abandoned his profession to espouse the cause of Colonization, a system which at that time appeared to him to offer the most feasible means of remedying the evils of Slavery. To this enterprise he brought all the resources of a vigorous intellect, and did good service for the cause. Afterwards, however, his views expanded still further, and he became an ardent disciple of the Anti-Slavery doctrines. His first step towards an earnest exposition of his sentiments was the emancipation, in 1834, of all the slaves he carried with him from Kentucky to Alabama. He then announced his intention of establishing a paper, for the enunciation of his doctrines, in Kentucky; but met with an opposition so strenuous that he was compelled to resort to publication in Ohio; in which State—now the headquarters of the Free-Soil sentiment—he was received with some degree of coldness. Before the death of his father, Mr. BIRNEY caused such a disposition of the paternal estate as to secure to him all the slaves, twenty-one in number. On coming into possession, he set the negroes free, and made suitable provision for them. Mr. BIRNEY's wife died in Ohio, and in the year 1840 he visited England, and took a prominent part in the Anti-Slavery agitations then prevailing in that country. In 1841, Mr. BIRNEY returned, and soon after married the sister-in-law of GERRIT SMITH, a lady named FERGUSON, who survives him.

Mr. BIRNEY's first prominent connection with national politics was in the year 1844, when he became the candidate of the Liberty Party for the Presidency. He ran in opposition to Mr. CLAY, and received an aggregate of 62,262 votes. Mr. BIRNEY was vainly exhorted to withdraw from the canvass, but persisted in standing, although his chances were manifestly the extreme of meagreness. He resisted the overtures made to him on the ground that, in his judgment, the country would gain nothing by the election of Mr. CLAY over Mr. POLK. Since 1844, Mr. BIRNEY's name has been rarely before the public. For some ten or twelve years he has suffered under attacks of paralysis, which enfeebled his body and incapacitated him for active labors, although his intellect remained comparatively unimpaired. Recently his symptoms have been aggravated by heart disease. His residence for several years past has been in Michigan, where he was possessed of considerable landed property. About two years since he removed to New-Jersey, under the advice of his physicians, to seek relief in change of air, and to superintend the education of his youngest son at Eagleswood.

Mr. BIRNEY formerly held relations with the American Anti-Slavery Society, and was for a time connected with LEWIS TAPPAN in the conduct of the affairs of that organization in this City; but some difficulties occurred, and his connection ceased. He had been of late years an attentive observer of public affairs, and during the last Presidential contest was a warm supporter of the Republican nominee. A number of weighty political disquisitions were produced by him, and his convictions of the necessity of a system of checks upon the progress of Slavery remained unshaken to the close of his life. Mr. BIRNEY was a man of great ability and of indefatigable energy. He has filled an important place among the men of the time, and will not be forgotten by those with whose interests his labor'd life was identified.

Thanksgiving To-day in Nineteen States.

Nineteen States unite this day in the observance of Thanksgiving. They are:

New-York,	Rhode Island,	Iowa,
New-Jersey,	Ohio,	Delaware,
Pennsylvania,	Illinois,	Maryland,
Connecticut,	Michigan,	North Carolina,
Ohio,	Wisconsin,	Tennessee,
New-Hampshire,	Indiana,	Kentucky,
	Maine.	

THE WEATHER.—Snow lies two feet deep at Niagara Falls, and there is more or less of it through Western New-York as far east as Rochester. From that point to New-York but little has fallen. The Winter has set in at the West in earnest. Navigation on the Upper Mississippi is suspended for the season. The Welland Canal is full of ice, and the Canals in this State are closed west of Rochester.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Statement Relative to a Special Minister from France—Change of [illegible] towards the United States—The [illegible] Rebellion—The Treasury.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1856.

The statement that a Special Minister has been appointed by France to unite with Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY and the American Minister to Central America in the settlement of the open questions with the States comprising that region, is discredited here—at least in the shape in which it is presented. Certainly the Government of France is well aware that the United States will not tolerate entangling alliances with foreign powers; and, as France is in no way mixed up with our Government and that of Great Britain in the pending issues in connection with Central America, it is difficult to see what a French Minister, happening to be stated, will have to do. It is not impossible that France, on her own behalf, proposes to make a treaty with Nicaragua, guaranteeing the neutrality of the Transit route. That course our Government suggested to the Government of France some time since, while the President declined offering into any joint arrangement for positively the same purpose.

The indications crowd thick and fast upon us that England has changed her policy towards the United States, and is anxious to make such concessions to our views with respect to the American Continent as will bring about the fullest possible understanding, and secure to her as large our moral support in her movements in the East. The appointment of Lord HARRIS, and his earnest efforts, both in official and private life, to improve the good relations between the two Governments and their subjects or citizens, have afforded unmistakable evidence that the policy of estrangement which so long ruled the "mother country" in its intercourse with us, has given place to a more just and generous one.

The selection of Sir WM. GORE OUSELEY—personally so friendly to Mr. BUCHANAN, and known to be so well disposed towards the United States—has not a little significance in the same direction, especially when it is remembered that he is not a member of the party in power in Great Britain, and that he has been more than once recalled by Lord PALMERSTON from diplomatic posts.

But closely following Mr. OUSELEY to the United States came some very significant editorial articles in the leading London papers commenting upon the object of his mission, and virtually conceding to this country every point in the long pending Central American controversy. This is the present aspect even of the acknowledged organ of PALMERSTON, who for a long series of years has persistently fanned the flame of discord rising from the Central American question.

Those who have thoroughly observed the course of these events will not start at the supposition that the two British Ministers now here appear to be earnestly engaged in an honest effort to hang every cloud clean and away from the political skies of Central America, at whatever cost. The Bay Islands question in case between Honduras and Honduras, which our Government will leave them to settle on terms consistent with their mutual honor, not interfering at all so long as England manifests a disposition to abandon her colonization there in violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The Mosquito Protectorate is virtually abandoned already; and now a Minister has been appointed by our Government to negotiate with Mr. OUSELEY in Nicaragua and Costa Rica for securing a settlement of the territory, claims, and all other questions out of which difficulties may possibly arise. In all this the policy of Great Britain is to be to leave to the United States the controlling influence on this Continent, securing only to herself equal transit privileges.

It is said that in connection with this subject, the United States will probably informally agree to pursue a line of policy with reference to China that shall favor the policy of England to the extent of forcing the blockade of Chinese ports, and opening them to the commerce of the two countries; also that while England, soon as she has finished her India struggle, and transition has forces now there to China, proceeds to acquire Tartary in the Celestial Empire, the United States will be left to help herself to the naval depôts and coaling stations which we have so long desired in Eastern waters. This is a large programme, but there is good reason to believe that it is all under consideration at the present time.

The Administration have not yet decided upon any additional measure to be taken against the *Salt Lake rebels*. The announcement that troops are to be ordered to Salt Lake from the Pacific is premature, although the subject is under consideration as I have heretofore stated.

The War Department has been engaged for some time past in sending out recruits to the Pacific to fill up the companies stationed there. We have a force on the Pacific Coast now of something like three full regiments, from which two regiments could be spared for operations against the Mormons.

Now, however, that the Mormons have driven off the hands, and committed themselves to the open resistance to the Federal Government, it is deemed doubly important that no move should be made until an overwhelming force is ready to be brought against them. This was the policy pursued by General WASHINGTON in the earlier cases of insurrection against the Government, and always resulted in quelling the disturbance without bloodshed.

It is not probable that any demonstration will be made against the Mormons from the Pacific side until the season will admit of cooperation by the force from this side under command of Colonels JOHNSTON and ALEXANDER; and even then the force will doubtless be increased to at least 6,000 men.

The Administration seem to be getting alarmed again about the depletion of the Treasury. Two days or a fortnight ago they would not have hesitated a minute to take a Post-Office site in the Park, and commence the expenditure of the half million appropriated therefor, and for the erection of a building forthwith. But the money prospects begin to look so dismal again now that the Executive is not quite ready to close the contract, unless arrangements can be made to throw the expenditure of the money ever into the next fiscal year. Your Comelinan Committee are willing to wait for the purchase money for the site, provided the expenditure for the building itself is commenced; but it seems that there is some hesitation on the part of the Executive to promise even this. Thus the delay occasioned by Mayor WOOD's resistance to the selection of a site in the Park endangers the consummation so much to be desired, even at the eleventh hour.

The rumor that Hon. J. GLANCY JONES of Pennsylvania, is to be appointed Mr. BUCHANAN's successor in the London mission, is revived in diplomatic circles. As Mr. BUCHANAN recommended Mr. JONES to the late President as his own successor, the rumor is not an improbable one.

If Mr. FORSYTH could be induced to quit the mission at Mexico, the appointment would probably be conferred upon ex-Governor RANDAL of PECK of New-Jersey,—but the prospect of a consummation so devoutly prayed for by the President, as in the resignation of the present incumbent, is very distant. S.

☞ The Rochester Democrat, whose establishment was utterly destroyed by fire last week, [illegible] paper, on a hand-sheet, but with unimpaired spirit, a commendable specimen of pluck and enterprise.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co's Dispatches, on Pages 6, and 8 Inclusive.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Estimates for the Next Fiscal Year.

Arrival of Governor Walker—The Mission of Sir William Gore Ouseley—Lieut. Maury's Case, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Governor WALKER arrived here to-night.

The Treasury estimates of appropriation for the next fiscal year have been made up, and despite every effort to reduce them, the total amount estimated is about seventy millions.

The estimate for the War Department alone is twenty and a quarter millions—being largely increased by the anticipated Mormon War.

The total Naval estimates, including the special service and the completion of the new steam sloops of war, amount to twelve millions.

Secretary COBB still thinks that the Treasury will not be compelled to resort to loans or Treasury notes.

Is it true or not that the sloop-of-war *Saratoga* has arrived in New-York? The Department has received no advices to this effect.

Lieut. MAURY's case has been commenced in the Naval Courts.

S.

(Special Dispatch to the ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The statement in the London *Post* to the effect that Sir WM. OUSELEY has a mission to the Government of the United States, is altogether incorrect. He is simply accredited to the Government of Central America, and has come to Washington to consult with Lord NAPIER and General CASS. The interviews between the President and Secretary of State and Sir WM. OUSELEY have hitherto been merely of a ceremonious and friendly character. The object of his mission will shortly be communicated to the Department of State by Lord NAPIER.

Governor WALKER, from Kansas, arrived in Washington to-night.

To-morrow being set apart as a day of Thanksgiving, all the Departments will be closed, and no public business transacted.

Much solicitude is felt regarding General WALKER's filibustering movements. The Government as yet has received no advices on the subject.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM MEXICO.

Revolutions and Disturbances—Intrigues of Santa Ana—Political Exiles—Expected Fall of Comonfort.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived here from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 21st inst., and from the City of Mexico to the 19th.

The country was in a most distracted condition, and another general revolution was impending.

Communications were passing between the Revolutionists and General SANTA ANA, whom, undoubtedly, they intended for President.

Of the passengers by the *Tennessee*, there are twenty-three political exiles, and among these are Ex-President JUAN JOSE WARNERNEVA, Colonel ROUSSE, and WILLIAM MOSES, editor of the *Extraordinaire*, who was imprisoned for publications against the Government of COMONFORT.

COMONFORT has not yet abdicated certain, and it was thought doubtful whether his life would be spared if announced in the country.

Very Numerous of the Lost in the Steamboat Rainbow.

GREENPORT, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The following are the names of more of the lost passengers of the steamboat *Rainbow*:

Mr. HOFFMAN, of Kentucky.

Three children of Mrs. WARTRESER, of Vicksburg.

Mrs. WEMPLEY and child, of California.

One lady cabin passenger, and three lady deck passengers, names unknown.

The third and fourth cooks.

WILLIAM ROCKERSON and E. PROVOST, stewards.

Three deck hands and three colored boys, names unknown.

Mr. LEAKE, of Arkansas.

Mr. INGRAHAM, of New-Orleans.

Miss FERRICK and Mr. BRASSEARS, of West Point.

Effects of the Severe Cold Weather.

CANAL NAVIGATION ALMOST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED—GREAT NUMBER OF BOATS FROZEN IN, &C.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

About midnight a very severe and sudden change took place in the weather here, the wind changed to the northwest and blew a perfect gale for the balance of the night, the thermometer falling rapidly. This morning the mercury marked 11° above zero. The change appears likely to defeat the hopes entertained of keeping the Canal open two weeks longer between here and Rochester, and of the resumption of navigation to Buffalo. Unless the weather changes or moderates, canal navigation may be considered virtually suspended, although some portions of the Canal are still free from ice. Only twice before, in the years 1836 and 1845, has navigation closed as early as the 20th day of November. In these years it closed on that day. In 1857 the Canal closed on November 27, but reopened and remained navigable till December 23. A very large amount of produce is now on its way.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 25—P. M.

Advices have been received from Syracuse, Fort Plain, Utica and Lyons, stating that the Canal was frozen tight at those points. Ice-breakers are busily engaged in attempting to break a passage through, but the weather continues too cold to allow a hope of success.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 25—6 P. M.

The weather is growing colder, and there is quite a severe frost.

LYONS, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Navigation is entirely suspended here, and this morning the boys are skating on the ice. The weather is very cold, and gives little prospect of further navigation this season. A large number of boats are detained on the Cayuga Marsh, and along the canal between here and Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The weather here is clear and cold. The Canal is so frozen over that boats cannot move. In the harbor there is considerable ice, and vessels experience a great deal of difficulty in moving about.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 25—6 P. M.

Weather calm and clear and cold. The harbor is still partially open but the canal is closed.

CLOSING OF THE BEAUHARNOIS CANAL.

MONTREAL, Can., Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The weather here is very cold, the thermometer this morning marking 4° above zero.

The Beauharnois Canal has been frozen over, and its navigation so stopped for the season.

COLLINGWOOD, C. W., Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The ice in this harbor is two inches thick.

The steamer *Canadian* makes her last trip up Owen Sound on Saturday, the 28th inst.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The weather here to-day has been very cold. There have been no arrivals or clearances by Lake.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 25—P. M.

The weather here is clear this evening, and the thermometer stands at 24° above zero.

There is nine feet of water in the channel of the river at this point, and the water is falling.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The weather here to-day has been cold and blustering. The thermometer this evening is down to 20°.

Disasters on the Lakes.

FIVE SCHOONERS AND A BARK ASHORE IN LAKE ERIE.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The schooner *Wauriccn*, of Buffalo, with a load of wheat, is ashore at Fort Burwell.

The schooner *Mazeppa* went on the breakwater here during the gale last evening, but received very little damage.

The schooner *Europe* is ashore a few miles up the bay with her bottom cut.

The schooner *Southerner* lies on Rockwood, fifteen miles up the south shore, but is not much damaged.

The bark *David Marsh* is ashore above Point Albino, and full of water.

All the foregoing vessels were bound to this port.

The schooner *Shickluna*, bound to the Welland Canal, is ashore six miles above Port Colborne, with six feet of water in her hold.

LOSS OF SCHOONER ANTELOPE—THE CAPTAIN AND FOUR SEAMEN FROZEN TO DEATH.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The schooner *Antelope*, which left here last week with a cargo of wheat for Oswego, was blown ashore, at the mouth of the St. Joseph River, on the night of the late severe gale, and, with her cargo, was totally lost. Captain BUDD and four of the seamen were frozen to death.

Suspension of Trull & Brothers, of Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The *Transcript* announces the suspension of Messrs. TRULL & BROTHERS, liquor dealers, and also largely engaged in the Mediterranean and Smyrna trade. It is thought their suspension will be but temporary, the firm having ample, but not immediately available means.

The Chamber of Commerce of Charleston and the South Carolina Banks.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The Chamber of Commerce of this city have prepared a memorial to the Legislature, asking for the passage of an act to prevent our banks from using the circulation of any banks without the State, beyond the limits of the State, for discount purposes, and also to prevent the recovery in our State Courts of any notes, exchange, &c., which may have been made payable in other States, for the purpose of evading our laws and enacting illegal discount rates.

Fires.

FIRE AT REISTERSTOWN, NEAR BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The Hannah Moore Female Academy and the Episcopal Church in Reisterstown, 15 miles distant from this City, were destroyed by fire last night. All the inmates escaped unharmed.

BURNING OF A PHILADELPHIA FERRYBOAT.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The ferry steamer *Oscar A. Thompson* is now burning at her pier at Gloucester Point.

The Providence Banks.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The following is the statement of the Banks of this city to the 23d instant:

Circulation	$1,811,695	Loans	$18,263,141
Deposits	2,213,649	Specie	368,397

Death of Joseph Woodman.

LONDON, C. W., Wednesday, Nov. 25.

An old gentleman named JOSEPH WOODMAN, from Boston, stopping at the City Hotel got up after retiring to bed last night and in the dark fell down stairs and broke his neck. He died almost instantly.

Southern Steamers.

THE ALABAMA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The steamship *Alabama*, from New-York, arrived here this morning. She experienced heavy weather on the passage.

The *Alabama* towed the bark *Pacific* to the Charleston Bar.

THE MEMPHIS AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The steamship *Memphis*, from New-York, arrived here this morning.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There will be a very attractive morning performance at this house to-day, and those of our country cousins who have never heard an opera well given may avail themselves of the opportunity with decided profit. The entertainment begins with the entire opera of "La Sonnambula," in which Mme. LA GRANGE, Signor LABLACHE, and Signor GARDINI appear. After this, Mme. D'ANGRI, the famous contralto, will sing the drinking song from "Lucrezia Borgia," and after this there will be a grand concert, in which Miss MILZER, Mr. PARKINS, and M. VIEUXTEMPS (the great violinist) take part. Altogether, it is a prodigal entertainment. Begins at 2 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—This evening the romantic drama called "Past and Present," and the comic piece, "The Invisible Husband." In these plays the strongest and best dramatic company in New-York is seen to greatest advantage. Begins at seven precisely.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The highly successful revival, "The Sea of Ice," is the great attraction here. There will be two performances to-day: one at 2 o'clock, the other at 7.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Ravel Family, Mlle. ZANFRETTA, the wonderful tight-rope danseuse, Mlle. ROLLA and the ballet troupe, appear here to-day in two entertainments—the first commencing at 2 o'clock, the second at 7½. A comic pantomime, a ballet, and a spectacle piece, intermixed with tight-rope and other exercises, are the usual attractions at this admirably-conducted establishment.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The comic drama of "Paris and London" will be played here this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, (with Mr. BURTON in the principal part,) and again in the evening, and will be followed in the latter instance by a new local piece called "A Day in New-York."

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The eminent English comedian, Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, is the attraction at this house. His reputation is world-wide, and what is better, thoroughly deserved. He appears in three pieces to-night.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Two performances here to-day; one at 2 o'clock, consisting of "Jonathan Bradford," "The Spitfire," and "The Devil's Daughter;" the other at 7 o'clock, consisting of "The Gunsmith of Moscow," "The Phantom of the Wreck," and "The French Spy."

BOWERY THEATRE.—The equestrian troupe of SANDS, NATHANS & CO., give two admirable performances to-day. Their entertainments are conducted with great care and splendor, and horsemanship in its most acceptable form can be enjoyed here.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The attractions here are of a multitudinous character, dramatic and otherwise. There will be a performance every hour. The visitor cannot be wrong at any time.

LOUNGING PLACES.—The Exhibition of Paintings by French Artists, at No. 497 Broadway; the Exhibition of Paintings by English Artists at the Academy of Design, Eleventh-street; the Dusseldorff Gallery, No. 542 Broadway; the Crystal Palace, (machinery, statuary, &c.,) and the Panorama of Dr. KANE's Arctic Expedition, at Empire Hall.

Letter from an Officer of the Utah Expedition.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* has a letter from an officer of the Utah expedition, dated at the camp on the Sweetwater, in October, in which he says:

"It is truly unfortunate that the movement of the mounted troops intended for the Utah expedition has been delayed until so late in the season, as the grass on that part of the route between here and Laramie is already falling rapidly, and the animals will feel the want of it sorely. It is already so late in the season that the day before yesterday we had rain, hail and snow in the Sweetwater Valley, and the Wind River and Sweetwater ranges of mountains already glisten from peak to base like burnished silver in the sun. Though very beautiful to see, they are by no means the delectable mountains of our pilgrimage; for the snow, the beautiful, feathery snow, with its noiseless fall, is to us an enemy more dire and more to be dreaded than the hosts of the destroying angels, with BILL HICKMAN at their head. It was the snow which foiled and defeated on the plains of Russia the greatest military genius of any age, and it is, therefore an enemy not unworthy to be met and vanquished by the army of Utah on the mountain top, and in the rocky gorge and defile.

"As before stated, I have no misgiving as to the ability of the troops already in Utah, or its immediate vicinity, to force their way the present season into the valley of the Salt Lake, and to strike a mortal blow at the very heart of the Mormon abomination by the capture and destruction, if necessary, of Salt Lake City. BRIGHAM YOUNG declared to Captain VAN VLIET that the Mormons, if unable successfully to defend their city, would commit it to the flames, and retreat fighting into the mountains. Recent events have satisfied me that it is highly probable that the Mormons contemplate an exodus en masse at some time, perhaps to Vancouver's or to the Sandwich Islands. If the attack on the city were delayed until Spring, the threat above referred to might be carried into execution; but if the dire alternative is presented to them in the depth of Winter, possibly the salubrity and prophetic Brigham might be favored with a special revelation on the subject which might induce him to change his programme."

CORRECTION.—The price of Consols by the Vanderbilt was incorrectly printed in the morning papers. The price at London on the 13th inst. was 96⅛ @⅛, and not as printed, 93 @ 93⅛.

The Quarantine Station and the Commissioners of Emigration.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE QUARANTINE STATION,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1857.

To the Commissioners of Emigration.

GENTLEMEN: We are in receipt of a copy of a note, purporting to come from Messrs. CARRIGAN, CURRIE and GARRISON, (they forming a Committee of your Board to whom was referred a former Communication from us,) and which is certified by your Secretary as having been unanimously concurred in by your Board.

In reply, we herewith send you the key of the Temporary Quarantine Enclosure, with our congratulations that wise counsel has prevailed in your Board, and that you have at last determined to comply with that law of the State which makes it your imperative duty to take charge of the Quarantine property, provided by us.

It is proper, moreover, for us at this time, to correct one or two misapprehensions, under which you seem to labor.

In the first place, a reference to the communication from the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller, (a copy of which we sent you,) will show that those officers, in place of "not disapproving," *fully approve* our action in preparing a "Temporary Quarantine;" whatever estimate you may put upon their indorsement, (which, from your flippant criticism of their acts, would seem to be a light one,) we confess to a sense of gratification, thereat, as well from their high social standing as men of intelligence and character, as from the official seal of their approbation. We must be pardoned for excepting to the taste which could dictate the following sentence in your note:

"The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller, although authorized by the Quarantine Act only to approve of the expense, have unofficially approved of the buildings, and by implication have recorded this commission to assume the care of them."

This distinctly charges the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller, with exceeding their powers; against such an attack, the history of those gentlemen affords ample defence, and displays as well their ability to hold their subordinates to a strict discharge of their duties, a fact, of which your letter exhibits a salutary appreciation on your part.

You speak of according to our request that you will assume the charge of the temporary Quarantine, in the tone of one conferring a favor. We are unfortunate in thus having an act of generosity in us construed into its opposite. We have made no request of you, but endeavored to make the intimation that we should be compelled to enforce a compliance with your duties (unless willingly rendered) as palatable as the circumstances would admit; the "request" alluded to was a notification that we should no longer continue to do your duty.

The h peful spirit in which you look forward to a reimbursement of the outlay for the protection of the temporary quarantine buildings is certainly worthy of commendation, but we fear will scarcely find color of warrant in law; indeed, we perceive by your own admission that you have no authority whatever to take charge of the premises in question, except for the legitimate purposes of your commission, which precludes all hope of payment from any other than your lawful fund, as well as detracts somewhat from the extreme generosity of your offer, to assist the State of New-York in this emergency. The following are your words:

"All of which will be required during the approaching inclement season, aggravated as its severity will be by the general business prostration of the country, to support the emigrants from whom it has been collected, *and to whose use it has been sacredly pledged by the State.*"

In conclusion, it is alike gratifying to us, as we presume it must be to you, to find your Board and the Health Officer, (between whom intimate business relations necessarily exist,) acting in concert, he having long since acquiesced in our course, to the extent of his power, by adopting the anchorage designed by us, and lying adjacent to the Temporary Quarantine.

GEORGE HALL, }
Signed: EGBERT BENSON, } Commissioners for the removal of the
G. BOWNE, } Quarantine Station.

The Water-street Murder.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your impression of Monday in the report of "the Water-street murder" you lead the public to believe that Mrs. DRISCOLL was at the Tombs. This is an error. She was not at the Tombs on the occasion referred to, nor was she brought up to identify anybody.

MARK DRISCOLL.

Obituary.

From the N. O. Crescent of Oct. 26, 1857.

When an old and valued member of society is removed from among us, it is natural to pay a tribute of respect to his memory. We have had to record the decease of many old and respectable citizens within the past two or three years. We have now to chronicle the demise of RICHARD RELF, late cashier of the Louisiana State Bank, one of our oldest and most exemplary citizens. He departed this life, in the Parish of East Feliciana, on Thursday, the 22d inst., aged 82 years. Mr. RELF is a native of Philadelphia, and came to this city at the age of sixteen years, where he has resided uninterruptedly for sixty-six years. No particular disease attended his last days, only a gradual decay, as it were, of nature. Mr. RELF was from somewhere about the year 1807 to 1817 largely engaged in commercial pursuits in this city, in connection with the late BEVERLY CHEW, under the firm of CHEW & RELF. They occupied the very highest commercial and social position, subsequent to the eventful warfare in which our country was engaged from 1812 to 1815. Many reverses and general revulsion followed, in which our late respected citizen bore his share, and had to fall.

In the year 1818, the Louisiana State Bank was chartered, and Mr. RELF was elected cashier, which office he held until his death, a period of 39 years. During this long space of time, throughout the numerous changes in the direction of the bank, through all its multifarious vicissitudes. Mr. RELF held and maintained the confidence and faith of every director, and the respect of every stockholder. It is seldom in this sublunary sphere, that it falls to the lot of the historian to record so true and faithful a performance of duties. We believe that Mr. RELF was absent from the State only once in the long period of 39 years. His untiring zeal, his devotion, the faithfulness, integrity and honesty with which he fulfilled the duties of his responsible office, is an example to the rising generation, and will be long remembered. Mr. RELF was twice married and leaves numerous descendants, among whom are several occupying the highest social and commercial positions in our midst, and while we sympathize with them, we can add, that their relative descends to the tomb, full of years and full of honors.

Late from Bermuda.

By the arrival of the brigs *T. M. Mayhew* and *Lady Chapman*, from Bermuda, we have papers from that place to the 11th inst.

The *Gazette* of the 11th has the following paragraph:

"We understand that Mr. ASTOR, of the United States Army, who came passenger in the *Mayhew* from New-York, has been sent here by the Smithsonian Institute of Washington, to study the Natural History of Bermuda. We hope Mr. ASTOR will receive, from those in whose power it is, every facility in prosecuting his researches."

Jamaica papers to the 20th of October had been received at Bermuda. Rains visited all parts of the Island in unusual abundance. On the night of the 11th a terrific rain and thunder-storm passed over Kingston.

Intermitting fever and yellow fever were prevailing at Jamaica.

In Demerara sugar-making was going on with great rapidity, but trade generally was dull; freights low—only £2 10s. per ton offered for a voyage to Europe.

By this arrival we have news from the City of St. Domingo to the 4th of October, which is not late, and from Santiago to the 10th. The partisans of Baez were still in possession of Samana, and according to private letter were well supplied with provisions, and prepared for a siege of any length. An additional force was about to be dispatched against them. A dispatch from the Head-quarters of SANTA ANA (LOS CAYMITOS) claims that he is only restrained from annihilating his opponents by considerations of clemency.

Personal.

A curious will case is pending in Dallas County, Ala. Ephraim Pool, last Summer, died after a short illness, but procured the services of a friend to draw his will. By that instrument he bequeathed a fortune of $60,000 to two mulatto women and their children, his own offspring, and gave the drawer of the will a negro for his trouble, besides making him sole trustee, with direction to send these slaves to a free State. The heirs of Pool contest the will on the ground that he was of unsound mind. No decision yet.

The pulpit of the South Church in Salem, Mass., was occupied last Sunday by two brothers, Revs. Reuben and Brown Everson, one of whom is 87 years old, and the other 60. The brothers have been settled within nine miles of each other for fifty-three years.

The reasons assigned by Hon. S. A. Eliot for his declination of the nomination for the Mayoralty of Boston, are of a purely personal character—so personal that he declines mentioning them, but adds that his resolution is irrevocable.

The will of Dr. Collins, of Williamsburg, Mass., leaves $7,000 to the American Colonization Society, and $15,000 to establish a School Fund in Williamsburg.

Hon. William P. Miles, of Charleston, has received from admirers of his administration of the Mayoralty a testimonial of a silver service.

Lady Byron has sent over a contribution of $15 to the Children's Aid Society of this City, to be used for the benefit of poor children.

The provision brokers of Baltimore have organized an Exchange for their own especial benefit. Mr. J. C. Adams is President.

The accused Cashier of the Lancaster Bank, Mr. Buchanan, has been acquitted of the charges of fraud brought against him.

Sir Charles Fox, the distinguished English engineer, is the guest of Hon. C. W. Upham, of Salem, Mass.

Marine Disasters.

By Inter to Elwood Walters, Esq., for Board of Underwriters.

GALVESTON, Monday, Nov. 16.

The ship *J. W. Fanning*, (previously reported,) was got afloat last night, at 8 o'clock. She is now at her wharf, looking badly; her cargo is very badly damaged. The ship *Nevada* is just visible above water. We have had very bad weather for the past week.

KEY WEST, Friday, Nov. 13.

The brig *Bennington*, from St. Mark's for New-York, came into this port last evening in charge of wreckers, having been ashore on one of the Tortugas Islands. It has been blowing a gale for the last two days.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

A telegraphic dispatch, received to-day from Philadelphia, advises the total loss at sea of the brig *Ossmer*, of Baltimore. She was bound from Mobile to St. Jago de Cuba. No further particulars. The O. was an A 1 brig, built here in May, 1857,—298 tons—valued at and insured at Philadelphia for $13,000.

CONDITION OF OFFICER SANGER.—It was reported yesterday to the Deputy Superintendent that officer *Sanger*, of the Ninth Ward, who was so seriously injured on Sunday night during a row at an oyster saloon in Bleecker-street, had rallied from his state of insensibility, and that there was a favorable prospect of his recovery.

THE CANALS—BOATMEN SUFFERING.—The Lyons *Republican* says, the canal at Montezuma is in a sad plight, and there is but little prospect that navigation will be entirely resumed this season. The water is several feet over the towing path for about six miles through the Montezuma marsh, and several steam-tugs are towing the boats across the marsh. At one point the current is quite strong, and the tugs have all they are able to do to tow the boats across the current. Numbers of boats are floating wild upon the surface of the marsh, and scudding to the trees or anything else that is stationary and firm enough to hold them. Canal-drivers are obliged to lead their horses round a distance of 25 miles to meet their boats at a distance of six miles from where they started. Many of the boatmen are said to be actually suffering for the necessaries of life.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 446 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES, $60,000 worth of BOOTS AND SHOES, AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES. E. A. BROOKS, No. 578 Broadway, and No. 160 Fulton-st.

PROF. ALEX. G. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

GREAT SALE OF GENIN'S FURS At auction on Nov. 26, 27, 28. At No. 250 Broadway. See advertisement in Dry Goods columns.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES. The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that they found it necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 261, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the second extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent power-proof locks for bank or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Water-st., and No. 261 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LAWRENCE BOSSELL, Milwaukee,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes:

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, now in my store at the time it was burned last March, is now as good as it was before, all the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

Y. C. SNOW.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—The excitement among the ladies is on the increase. All who have seen this machine, which is entirely new in form and style of ornament, pronounce it the most beautiful Sewing Machine ever made, and all who have tried it decide that it is the easiest to operate and the best for every variety of family sewing. Ladies are invited to call and examine it, whether they wish to purchase or not. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—LADIES, IF YOU WISH white satin and linen gaiters, white satin and kid slippers for balls and parties, beautiful embroidered toilet slippers, presents for gentlemen; boy's, misses' and children's boots and shoes of all kinds, with India rubber shoes of all the various styles, patronise J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 3 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every approved variety of Bandages skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

LINUS YALE & HOBBS' BURGLAR PROOF night latches. For sale at No. 157 Fulton-st., One door east of Broadway.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—BEATTY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, by Rev. John Miley, BENJAMIN ADAMS to Miss JULIA S., daughter of Cornelius Beatty, Esq., of this City.

MAURICE—HASSARD.—At Tenafly, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 25, in the Grove Church, by Rev. Wm. V. V. Mabon, Mr. A. MAURICE to Miss ANNIE B. HASSARD, both of New-Jersey.

DIED.

CLAWSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, LEONORA BROWNE, daughter of William and Agnes Clawson, aged 4 years and 21 days.

BOOPER.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 24, ELIZABETH BOOPER.

The relatives and friends of her husband, Wm. W. Booper, and of her father, Rev. Dr. Berrian, are invited to attend her funeral, at St. John's Chapel, this day, (Thursday,) 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

FORD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, Mrs. MARIAN FORD, wife of C. S. Ford.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the Atlantic Hotel.

RITTER.—In this City, on Tuesday night, Nov. 24, ELEANOR RITTER, widow of the late Christian Ritter, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, John G., Joseph, Thomas and Henry, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 267 Chrystie-st., on Friday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DURAND.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, MARY FRANK, wife of A. B. Durand, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 91 Amity-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

HUNT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, JEANNETTE S., daughter of William and Elizabeth W. Hunt, in the 5th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 256 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

IRVINE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 14, at the residence of her mother, Henry-st., ANNE IRVINE, widow of the late Henry Irvine.

HAVENS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 25, HERMINIA, infant daughter of Washington H. Havens, deceased, and Julia E. Havens.

HAMILTON.—At Greenville, Greene Co., N. Y., on Saturday morning, Nov. 21, Dr. ERASTUS HAMILTON, in the 67th year of his age.

O'BRIEN.—Departed this life, on Friday, Nov. 20, of consumption, Mrs. M. A. O'BRIEN, daughter of the late Mrs. C. W. Beasly, of Schenectady.

During the short period of her existence her life has been one record of goodness and piety, the brightness of a character reflecting nothing on its pure surface save that which all must reverence and admire. Affection bending o'er her lowly grave mourns the loss of a devoted mother, a gentle and untiring friend, one who lived and died in the Christian's hope of a glorious immortality. We feel that we have lost a loved one from among us, but Heaven, we trust, has gained one immortal more.

E. B.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

GAS FIXTURES.
CHEAP, CHEAP, CHEAP.
Look through our magnificent stock and compare prices with those of any other establishment in the City, and then decide where
IT WILL BE FOR YOUR INTEREST TO PURCHASE.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 423 Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

DEMOCRATS!
Can you afford to relied Wigwamite Wood for Mayor? Does he not towards our party (to which he claims to belong) as a Democrat or an American?
IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

MESSRS. THORN & GWEN, No. 414 Broadway, have just received and now exhibit a large stock of Men's Clothing, of the latest styles, which they will sell at a great reduction from wholesale prices.
They have also marked down their large stock of Boys' Clothing to correspondingly low figures.
Now is the time to buy good clothing that is really cheap.

HIBBONS, HEAVEN, WHITEHEAD, MILLER & CO., Importers of Wines and Brandies, Nos. 42 and 44 Pine-st., near Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT PRESENT.
FOR 50 CENTS,
Or what is equivalent to it, viz:
A gilt-edged French China Breakfast Set, worth $10, for $4.
A gilt-edged colored French China Breakfast Set, worth $10, for $4.
A White French China Tea Set, 44 pieces, worth $6, for $2.
A gilt-edged French China Tea Set, 44 pieces, worth $12, for $2 50.
A White China Soup Tureen, worth $2, for $1 25.
A White China covered Vegetable Dish, worth $1 25, for 75c.
For further information, please consult our show-window, where samples of many other goods may be seen marked in plain figures.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 621 and 623 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

HENRY B. HERRI, Jr., Auctioneer.
BY HERTS & MOSS.
Continuation of the unprecedented sale of
JOHN N. GENIN'S FURS,
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Nov. 27 and 28,
Commencing at 10 o'clock each day.
The Catalogue is so extensive, that from 10 to 11 o'clock will be devoted to the sale of gentlemen's furs; from 11 to 12 ladies' real mink sets; from 12 to 1, real sable sets, and from 1 to 6 P. M., a general assortment. As this sale will be strictly observed, a punctual attendance is requested.
NOTICE.—The saleroom is comfortably heated.

OPENED TO-DAY.
300 French China Dinner Suppers and Groups. The Government have (wisely, as we think,) taken the duty off this class of goods. We are now enabled to offer them at a very great reduction in price. Also, 300 pair French China Mantel Vases, new and beautiful designs, will be offered during the remainder of this week at
50 Cents on the Dollar.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 621 and 623 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

DRY GOODS.
BULPIN'S GREAT SALE OF FURS.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,
ALL OF GENUINE MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE.
Beautiful sets of Mink at $75
Extra sets of Mink at 100
Extra large Mink capes at 50
Extra large Mink capes, of rich dark shade, at 70
A splendid assortment of Fur Gloves.
Also,
Muffs, Cuffs, Gauntlets, Tippets, &c., &c.
OF GENUINE WELL SEASONED SKINS,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
Ladies are cautioned against purchasing second-hand moth eaten goods, which are now being offered in different parts of the City; and which are really dear at nothing.
No. 361 Broadway.

NEW CLOAKS—NEW CLOAKS,
AT COST OF MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE.
ONE THOUSAND BLACK BEAVER CIRCULARS
Will be ready for sale this week,
At half the usual prices,
as follows:
200 beautiful black beaver circulars at $12
250 beautiful superfine circulars at 14
250 beautiful superfine, with sleeves, at 15
250 extra superlative, with sleeves, at 18
The subscriber having a large quantity of manufactured materials, and with a view of giving employment to his hands, has determined for the remainder of the season
TO MANUFACTURE NEW CLOAKS
Of the very latest Parisian styles, and to sell them for cash
AT ACTUAL COST OF MATERIAL AND LABOR.
Such an opportunity as this has never yet been offered.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

ONE THOUSAND FULL-SIZED CIRCULAR CLOAKS,
At seven and a half dollars;
One thousand do., of thick gray beaver,
At nine dollars.
One thousand superfine do., at ten dollars,
will be added to
BULPIN'S great sale,
during the present week.
At No. 361 Broadway.

361 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S GREAT SALE.
1,000 plush bordered shawls, at 4½ dollars.
5,000 rich chenille do., at 6 dollars.
500 extra superfine do., at 8 dollars.
Will be added to the sale of this week.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
Our large stock of shawls of every description, including many new and exclusive styles, are reduced to
ONE HALF THEIR ORIGINAL COST.
Cloaks in velvet and beaver, select and elegant in style, and made of the richest materials, imported, are all reduced 40 per cent. in price.
Ladies will find in our extensive establishment an assortment of
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
More varied and tasteful than can be shown in any one house in the United States. CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
AT A SACRIFICE.
2,000 Gents' Colored Border Handkerchiefs, all Linen, 1s. 6d. each.
1,500 Gents' White Handkerchiefs, all Linen, at 1s. 6d. each.
300 doz. Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, all linen, at $3 25 per dozen.
Also, 600 Embroidered Cambric Collars, at $1 25 each, worth $2.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

LACE SETS AND COLLARS
Below auction prices.
Point d'Alençon, Point Applique,
Valenciennes trimmed, Honiton and Maltese Sets and Collars.
Will be sold at 50 per cent. below cost,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

VALENCIA PLAIDS, 5s. 6d. VALENCIA PLAIDS, 5s. 6d.
Rich and Beautiful Goods, 6-4 wide.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.
Also, Super English Poplins, 6s. per yard.

6-4 SHAKER FLANNELS 4s. PER YARD.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
Will open, this day, another bale
Of the above cheap Flannels.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!
Beautiful Brocade SILKS

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST OPERA MATINEE.
THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov. 26, at 2 P. M.
GRAND OPERA AND CONCERT.
Mme. DE LA GRANGE, Mme. D'ANGRI,
Miss MILNER,
LABOCETTA, PERRING, GASSIER,
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS.
The Directors announce that, in order to accommodate those who could not get any seats at the last Opera Matinee,
A GRAND MATINEE
ON THURSDAY, (THANKSGIVING DAY,)
To commence at 2 o'clock, precisely.
This will positively be the only and last Matinée this season.
The Opera Matinee will consist of the whole of Bellini's Opera, in three acts, of
LA SONNAMBULA.
Amina.......Mme. De La Grange.
Elvino.......Sig. Labocetta.
Rodolpho.......Sig. Gassier.
The Drinking Song from Bellini's Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Maffeo Orsini.......Mme. D'Angri.
GRAND CONCERT.
MISS MILNER, MR. PERRING,
HENRI VIEUXTEMPS,
who will play Paganini's celebrated
CARNIVAL OF VENICE.
Tickets 50 cents to all parts—to be had at the Academy and the usual offices. No reserved seats. Amphitheatre and Ball-room closed. Doors open at 1½, to commence at 2 o'clock.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 28, Grand Benefit to the
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
On MONDAY, Nov. 30, the first appearance in America of CARL FORMES,
In Meyerbeer's Opera, in five acts, of
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
The Director respectfully informs the public that a temporary arrangement has been made which enables him to give the Opera a further trial of two weeks longer, and he [illegible]
MONDAY, Nov. 30,
the debut in America of
CARL FORMES,
In Meyerbeer's great Opera of
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
With numerous new dresses, new machinery, new properties and new scenery, for which this establishment is so celebrated.
The cast will be the strongest ever offered, including
Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
(Her first appearance as Alice.)
Mlle. CAIROLI,
(Her first appearance in opera.)
The new tenor, Sig. BIGNARDI,
(For the first time as Robert le Diable.)
Sig. LABOCETTA,
Who has kindly consented to sing the part of Raimbaut, and
CARL FORMES,
His first appearance in America in his world-renowned character of Bertram.
In order to give due effect to this grand composition, an especial arrangement has been made with the management of Niblo's Garden, by which a
GRAND BALLET
will be connected with the Opera, in which the popular Danseuse,
MLLE. TERESA ROLLA,
Supported by a Corps de Ballet, will appear in a Divertissement under the direction of
PAUL BRILLANT.
The sale of seats will commence on Friday, at the Academy, G. BREUSING'S and SIBELL'S Stationery Store, No. 10 Wall-st., Nassau Express Building.
On THURSDAY, Thanksgiving Day, at 2 P. M.,
GRAND OPERA MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PROGRAMME.
COMBINATION OF OPERA AND CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, CAIROLI, THALBERG, and VIEUXTEMPS,
MISS MILNER, MR. PERRING,
and other distinguished Artistes.
The second act of
IL TROVATORE.
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, ARDAVANI.
GRAND CONCERT
by
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS.
ENGLISH SONGS AND BALLADS,
by
MISS MILNER and MR. PERRING.
The third act of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
MLLE. CAIROLI, LABOCETTA, GASSIER.
The last act of
SOMNAMBULA.
LA GRANGE, LABOCETTA, GASSIER.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1857.
Doors open at 6¾; Performance at 7½ o'clock.
NO RESERVED SEATS.
Parquette and First Tier.......$1.
Family Circle.......50 cents.
Amphitheatre.......25 cents.
Tickets to be had of the Trustees, Officers and Representatives of the Fire Department, and at the office of
JOHN S. GILES,
Treasurer, No. 21 Elizabeth-st.
HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer, No. 21 Elizabeth-st.
WILLIAM HALL & SON,
No. 239 Broadway,
and at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC
during the day and evening.
Proscenium Boxes, admit for ten persons, $30 each, to be had of the Committee.
ZOPHAR MILLS, No. 144 Front-st.,
A. J. DELATOUR, No. 25½ Wall-st.,
JAMES Y. WATKINS, No. 16 Catharine-st.,
Committee of Trustees on Benefits.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THURSDAY, Nov. 26, 1857.
THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
GRAND JUVENILE HOLIDAY AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
GABRIEL, ANTOINE, JEROME RAVEL and MARIETTA ZANFRETTA.
Comic Pantomime,
FOUR LOVERS.
Exercises on the Tight Rope.
Grand spectacle pantomime,
BOREAS.
Doors open at 1; commence at 2 o'clock.
Admission 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents. Children 25 cents.
THANKSGIVING EVENING, 7½ o'clock.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, TERESA ROLLA,
GABRIEL, ANTOINE and JEROME RAVEL,
In a Grand Holiday Bill.
Exercises on the Tight Rope.
Grand Ballet,
FLORA AND ZEPHYR.
Last performance but two of BOREAS.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes, 25 cents.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—Last Juvenile Afternoon Performance.
SATURDAY EVENING—Benefit of LINA WINDEL.

FIRST CONCERT OF MME. GRAEVER-JOHNSON, the celebrated Pianist from London, at Niblo's Saloon, TUESDAY, Dec. 8.

GET YOUR TICKETS AT ONCE.
THANKSGIVING DAY AND NIGHT.
An unequaled performance each time.
GRAND GALA AT BURTON'S NEW THEATER.
The Great Pictorial Comic Drama of
PARIS AND LONDON,
in which
MR. BURTON
will sustain his original character of Thomas Trot.
The whole of the large and talented company will appear in the piece.
The exquisite and beautifully painted
PANORAMA,
representing a
SEA VOYAGE FROM BOULOGNE TO LONDON,
illustrating the terrible effect of
AN OCEAN STORM.
A SHIP ON FIRE.
In the course of a
GRAND MASKED FESTIVAL AND COMIC PANTOMIME,
THE AMERICAN ACROBATS
will appear in their
WONDER EXCITING EXPLOITS.
The afternoon performance will commence at 2 o'clock, and terminate at 5 P. M.
THURSDAY NIGHT, at 7½ o'clock,
will be presented
PARIS AND LONDON,
with all its
NOVEL EFFECTS,
PANORAMIC VIEWS,
GRACEFUL MOVEMENTS,
AND STARTLING TABLEAUX.
And for the first time a new local piece called,
A DAY IN NEW-YORK.
Morning on the Battery.
Noon in Broadway.
Night in the Bowery.
with new scenery, representing the Battery, Burton's Theatre, Taylor's Saloon and the Bowery.
Mr. BURTON sustaining two comic characters, a Wharf Rat and an Apple Woman.
Box sheet now open.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
THANKSGIVING DAY!
THURSDAY, Nov. 26, will be presented a
CHOICE VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENTS, adapted to delight all ages, gratify all tastes and benefit all hearts. A rare combination of
PERFORMANCES EVERY HOUR,
nearly, during the day and evening; thus furnishing an amount of CHASTE AND INTELLECTUAL ENJOYMENT for the fastidious, as well as UPROARIOUS MIRTH for the less sensitive, never before presented in the history of HOLIDAY GRATIFICATIONS.
The following will be the routine of entertainments for THANKSGIVING DAY in the Lecture Room:
MORNING, at 10 o'clock, the mirth-provoking comedietta of THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN, followed by the laughable farce called BLOOMERS IN LOVE.
AFTERNOON, at 2, and also at 4 o'clock, the sterling and interesting drama, entitled THE QUEEN'S PAGE; or, Crime and its Retribution.
EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the deeply interesting American drama, written by Mr. H. Watkins, OUR COUNTRY'S SINEWS; or, The Mechanic and the Volunteer. Herman Grau, the mechanic and volunteer...Mr. H. Watkins. Julia Manley, the marriage victim......Mrs. H. Ryner.
The remainder of the cast by the rest of the talented company.
In addition to the AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens, may be seen the Happy Family, the Living Serpents, the Fanopticon Studio, &c., all without extra charge to visitors.
Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,—At the ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, will remain open until further notice, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 evening. Holders of Season Tickets will continue their privilege until the close of the exhibition, of which due notice will be given. The Gallery is well lighted and warmed. E. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
[illegible]
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 26.
[illegible]
SPITFIRE.
DEVIL'S DAUGHTER.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 26.
THE [illegible] OF MOSCOW.
PHANTOM OF THE WRECK.
FRENCH SPY.

SHORTLY TO CLOSE.
"THE HORSE FAIR."
ROSA BONHEUR'S
Great picture of the
HORSE FAIR
Is now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.
Admittance, 25 cents.
Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

EMPIRE HALL, BROADWAY.
GRAND GALA WEEK.
Two Exhibitions daily, commencing at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and 8 o'clock in the evening. On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES, magnificently illustrated by a grand series of paintings portraying the wonders of the POLAR REGIONS. WEDNESDAY, Evacuation Anniversary, at 3 o'clock P. M., and 8 in the evening. THURSDAY, Thanksgiving Day, 3 Exhibitions, commencing at 1, 3 and 8 o'clock. SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock and 8 in the evening. Admission 25 cents; children half price.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

THE STATUE OF BEATRICE CENCI,
by
MISS HOSMER, THE AMERICAN SCULPTRESS,
Is now on view at the exhibition of
BRITISH ART,
In the new galleries of the National Academy of Design one door from Broadway, in 10th-st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents; season tickets, 50 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

THANKSGIVING AT MADAME SAUVAGEAU'S.—Grand Soiree Dansante, TO-NIGHT, Nov. 26, at Mme. Sauvageau's dancing academy, No. 663 Broadway, Mozart Hall buildings, opposite Bond-st. Admission 50 cents. Open every other evening also.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lancers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.
For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL, No. 34 East 13th-st. New Classes are forming, and pupils received on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, at Hamilton's [illegible], and 3½ o'clock, afternoons. Tuesday and Friday at 8 o'clock, evening, for gentlemen.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOLIDAY EDITION OF BRYANT.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
Publish on Saturday,
POEMS
by
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT,
collected and arranged by the author. Illustrated with 71 designs, engraved in the highest style of art, from designs by Birket Foster, Harrison Weir, William Harvey, J. Tenniel, F. R. Pickersgill, and other eminent artists, and a Portrait of the Author, from a drawing by Lawrence. 1 volume, 8vo. Cloth antique, gilt edges, $6; or tree calf extra, $8; or ditto, antique morocco, $8.
From the Boston Transcript.
Of the classic reputation of this poet, every year more and more convinces us. Notwithstanding the fluctuations of schools and opinions in poetry, the elements of Bryant's muse survive, and grows in estimation, from their eternal claim to love and honor. He is essentially an American poet; his subject is nature; his art pure, chaste and elevated.
To every thoughtful heart and reverent eye, "Thanatopsis," the "Waterfall," the "Hymn to Death," the "Past," "The Prairies," the "Future Life," the "Conqueror's Grave," and so many other memorable pieces inspired by meditation and the study of nature, are full of memorable significance, and are a "joy forever." We rejoice to meet them once more printed on the neutral tinted and ample page of this exquisite quarto, and interspersed with such graceful illustrations by the first artists of the day. We hazard nothing in predicting that this national souvenir will take its place among the literary and artistic treasures of every American who knows how to unite the highest pleasures of taste with the noblest intellectual recreation and patriotic sympathy.

D. APPLETON & CO.
Have Reduced the Price
of
Their Immense Stock
of
Standard and Miscellaneous Works,
in
Fine Bindings.
The public
Are invited to inspect
this
Superb Collection of Books.
A complete Catalogue of Fine Books, intended especially for Christmas and New-Year's Presents, to be had on application.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.
DECEMBER NUMBER NOW READY.
CONTENTS.
Florentine Mosaics,
The Battle of Lepanto,
The Wind and Stream,
Turkey Tracks,
Robin Hood,
The Ghost Redivivus,
The Golden Mile-Stone,
The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table,
Thomas Carlyle,
The Button-Rose,
Our Birds, and their Ways,
The Indian Revolt,
Skipper Ireson's Ride,
Solitude and Society,
Akin by Marriage,
Where will it End,
My Portrait Gallery,
Literary Notices.
The publishers take pleasure in acknowledging the kind reception, everywhere accorded to their periodical by the people, and, generally, by the press. The first number was, from the nature of the case, hardly a fair index of the character and resources of the Magazine. The present number exhibits a greater variety of matter, and is in every way more vigorous, as well as more attractive. The future will exhibit still further improvements. To combine the greatest amount of healthful entertainment with solid information, and the most able discussion of topics of living interest, will be the constant aim of the conductors of the Atlantic.
The publishers do not agree with the common estimate of the public taste—that it is necessary, at this day, to write down to the people;—but they believe, on the other hand, that there are enough readers in this country to appreciate and pay for the best thoughts of the best writers of the times. Therefore, the Atlantic, though high in its aims, and though taking a position which cannot be shared by any existing Magazine, is offered for sale at a popular price, and appeals to the good sense and good taste of the great mass of the reading public.
For sale by all booksellers and newsmen. Price 25 cents a number, or $3 a year.
The trade in New-York supplied by ROSS & TOUSEY and by DEXTER & BROTHERS.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIFTS, GIFTS, GIFTS.
GIFTS DOUBLE THE VALUE OF FORMER PRESENTS EVERY DAY,
AT
EVANS & CO.'S
GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway.
SECURE YOUR HOLIDAY GIFTS WITHOUT COST.
With every book sold the purchaser receives one of the following
LIST OF PRESENTS.
Gold and silver watches; large double-case miniature lockets; gold, stone, onyx, turquoise, lava, mosaic, jet, florentine and plain gold brooches; bracelets, armlets. Bosom pins, gold neck chains, sets of studs, and sleeve buttons, in variety; gold pens and pencils, silver pencils, gold pens, gents' heavy gold rings, ladies' finger rings, &c.
Having reduced our rates of small presents, we are enabled to promise satisfaction in every instance.
Orders from the country executed with dispatch.
Catalogues sent free to any address upon application.
Address EVANS & CO.,
Principal Wholesale and retail store, No. 677 Broadway,
D. W. EVANS, } La Farge Buildings.
J. H. PRESTON, }

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.
TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal iron, at the Saugus Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 86 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JAMES LEAR—Who came to this country last from Gibraltar, five years since. He was a native of Alverstoke, Hampshire, England. Last places of residence, Patterson, Juniata County, and Avondale, Chester County, Penn. Age 40; by trade a tailor. Last heard from May 6, 1852. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his afflicted parents. Address Box No. 209 Post-Office, Bridgeport, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO TIDY GIRLS, WITH EXCELLENT City reference, situations, in the City or country; one is a good cook, and does the baking of general housework of a plain family; a good washer and ironer; can do up linen in style; makes butter; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and chambermaid; is willing to go with the [illegible] or to the country preferred; wages $6; call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman as general servant; also, by a tidy English Protestant; also, three Catholic girls of high respectability, competent and trusty for any capacity, in gentlemen's families; they knowing how to appreciate a good place, will accept of moderate wages for the Winter, and be willing to do all they can to please their employer. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant women; one as cook, who understands her business, can make bread and pastry, and is willing to do a small portion of the washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; is a good washer and ironer. If both are employed in the same family willing at moderate wages. The best of City references can be produced. Call at No. 34 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT woman, as nurse, and who understands the care of a baby from its birth; or would take the care of grown children, understands sewing and fitting children's clothes. Can give the best of City reference. No. 57 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear building.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, one as nurse and seamstress, is competent to take care of an infant, and would be willing to go South; the other as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Have got the best of City reference. Call at their present residence, No. 294 West 20th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO COLORED girls, of 10 and 12 years of age; they have been carefully brought up, are good seamstresses, gentle and good tempered, capable of doing the light work of a family, or tending in a nursery; wages not so much an object as a secure home for the Winter. Apply at No. 16 Washington-square.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, understands pastry and baking; has no objection to go a short distance to the country; her last employer can be seen; has good reference. Call at No. 28 King-st., in the rear, 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY AN English Protestant woman, who has had much experience in young infants; fully competent to take the entire charge of a nursery; can give six years' City reference from her employer. Can be seen at No. 16 12th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD four years' experience in the Banking business, a situation in the same, or mercantile business, as bookkeeper or general clerk; satisfactory references will be given. Address J. B. ADAMS, Aaron Swarts' Post-Office, Chatham-square.

WANTED—A HOME.—A RESPECTABLE FEMALE, American, recently thrown out of employment by the pressure, would like to enter some family, either to sew or to make herself useful in any capacity; she asks no other compensation than that of food and shelter for the Winter. Address HOME, Times Office.

WANTED—BY TWO ACTIVE, WILLING GIRLS, sisters, situations to do general housework, in City or country; are good plain cooks; make good bread, cakes and pies, and excellent laundresses; are able and willing to work and give satisfaction. Call at No. 120 Waverley-place.

WANTED—FARMERS, GARDENERS, WAITERS, porters, coachmen, carpenters, clerks, &c.; German, English, Irish, French, Scotch and others, with good references, are waiting for situations for low wages, at the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, 33 and 34 Bible House, Astor-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERSON, a situation to do general housework; is capable of waiting or sewing, or taking care of children. Apply at No. 36 East Baltic-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN GIRL WISHES A situation as cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general housework. Good reference given. Apply at No. 247 Spring-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook and to assist or do washing and ironing. Is a good baker and has good City reference. Address or apply at No. 506 Broadway, in the store of Mr. WINDFIELD.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, competent to do all kinds of fine washing, fluting, &c., wishes a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing. Has good accommodations, and can be highly recommended. May be seen at No. 146 3d-av. Mrs. BENSON.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, to cook, wash and iron, and perfectly understands her business; would be willing to do general housework in a small family. Call at No. 200 Bridge-st., Brooklyn. City reference given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, (Protestant,) a situation to do the housework of a small private family; good references can be given. Apply at No. 167 Degraw-st., (old number 61,) South Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress. A good home being the principal object; moderate wages will be accepted. Inquire at 121 West 20th-st., first floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Scotch lady, to do general housework or plain cooking in a small family. Apply at No. 200 20th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., back basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamberwork and sewing. Good City references given. Apply No. 165 3d-av., near 16th-st., in fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family by a young man who understands his business; is a Protestant and can give the most satisfactory references. Inquire at No. 19 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook. Has the best of City reference; understands her business perfectly. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 2 Union-Court, University-place.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO GET HER GIRL a situation as Chambermaid or to do housework. Has no objection to go to the country. Apply at No. 313 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress; or nurse; good City reference given; No. 148 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress, by the week or month; can be seen, for one week, at No. 231 East 19th-st., fourth floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION in a small private family, as plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 120 4th-av., corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT girl to do chamberwork and fine washing; or seamstress. Apply at her last place, 52 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as laundress or cook; can get the best of City references. None but the best of families need apply. Can be seen for two days, at No. 79 Washington-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Both have good City reference. Apply, for 3 days, at No. 24 3d av., Bible House.
W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION either as child's nurse, chamberwork, or light housework, in a small family. Good City references given. Apply at No. 1,097 Broadway, near 32d-st., fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERICAN woman as seamstress or nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant. Best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 147 East 13th-st., until engaged.

WANTED.—A NICE AND RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant young woman desires a situation; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 276 Bowery.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as seamstress or nurse; would be willing to assist with chamberwork, if required. Has good City references. Call at No. 36 Christopher-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 71 West 15th-st.

WANTED.—A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as wet nurse. Application to be made to GEORGE KELLOCK, Jr., Superintendent Out-Door Poor, Rotunda, Park, corner of Chambers and Centre sts.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as professed cook. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 145 6th-av.

FREE TO FAMILIES—FOR BEST OF SERVANTS.—Every home can secure good, civil, capable help, daily; German, English, Welsh, Scotch and American Protestants, at moderate wages, to suit all, at the New Domestic Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive depôt is conducted by respectable American ladies. All orders promptly attended, if post-paid.

FREE TO EMPLOYERS.—A FULL ASSORTMENT of servants are now at No. 14 Sixth-avenue and No. 359 Bowery, near 4th-st., free to employers. Many are well recommended and will be satisfied with low wages in the City or country.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BARRICCINE FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT two-wheeled, four seated carriage and harness, made in Florence, the only one ever imported into this country; new and in perfect order. To be seen at
WOOD, BROTHERS, No. 410 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MATCHED HORSES; trot in three minutes together, and perfectly sound; also, buggy, harness and robes. Inquire of P. CLARK, Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE.—ONE PAIR VERY STYLISH COACH horses, sold for want of use. Also, harness and barouche. Inquire Metropolitan Stables, for three days, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A YOUNG BAY horse, seven years old, sound and kind, warranted in every particular. Inquire of S. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st.

RECIPE BY WHICH $2 PER DAY MAY be made. Address (10 cents inclosed) JAMES LEE, New-Haven, Conn.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MR. E. VANDENHOFF.
Shakespearian [illegible] has the honor to deliver his new and original [illegible], written by himself, and entitled, COMMON SENSE, OR A DASH AT THE DOINGS OF THE DAY, for the first and only time in New-York, at Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway, next to Grace Church, FRIDAY EVENING, 27th instant. [illegible]

NOTICE.—THE SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Board of Supervisors to inquire into the subject relating to the [illegible] of the [illegible] recently furnished [illegible] the charges made [illegible] will meet [illegible] in City Hall [illegible] investigation [illegible] attend.
WM. WILSON,
THOMAS McSPEDON, } Special Committee.
[illegible]

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—[illegible] The annual election for Directors of this Company and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on [illegible] WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of December next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.—A meeting of Stockholders in New-York will be held at 1 P. M. on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at the office of the Continental Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., to confer on the subject of the next annual election of Directors, and agree upon a ticket to be supported by personal attendance at Albany, or by proxy.

THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL.—AT THE FIVE Points Mission, site of the Old Brewery, on THURSDAY, Nov. 26.
Interesting exercises in the Chapel by the children, commencing at 2 P. M.
Addresses will be delivered by Rev. J. McCLINTOCK, D. D., Rev. J. B. HAGANY, Rev. J. A. ROCHE and others. Dinner at 5 o'clock. Articles of food suitable for the occasion thankfully received. S. MEAD, No. 61 Park-st.

LADIES' FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—THE LADIES of the Reformed Dutch Church of Manhattan, corner of Avenue B and 5th-st., will hold a Fair and Festival on THIS (Thanksgiving) EVENING, in the lecture-room of the Church, entrance on Avenue B. Tickets can be had at the door. Admission 25 cents.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF RESPECTABLE AGED INDIGENT FEMALES—Will hold their forty-fourth anniversary on FRIDAY the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Asylum, No. 100 East 20th-st., when the annual report will be read, and an address delivered. All friendly to this institution are respectfully invited to attend. J. N. A., Secretary.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

REGULAR
AMERICAN AND PEOPLE'S NOMINATION.
Fifth Judicial District, VIIIth and IXth Wards.
For Police Justice—JAMES M. MURRAY.
For Civil Justice—Hon. HENRY J. IRVING.

UNANIMOUS REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
Thirteenth Aldermanic District, Twenty-second Ward.
For Alderman—CHARLES WILMOT.
SAMUEL SCOTT, Chairman. } Ward Nominating
WM. O'BRYON, Secretary. } Committee.

REPUBLICAN AND PEOPLE'S NOMINATION.
IIID JUDICIAL DISTRICT—VIIITH and IXTH WARDS.
For Police Justice—ROBERT H. JOHNSTON.
For Civil Justice—WILLIAM S. SMITH, Jr.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT—XVIIth and XXIst Wards. Regular Democratic nomination for Police Justice.
DANIEL W. CLARKE.
RICHARD BUSTEED, Chairman.
DENNIS MINTON, Secretary.

RALLY! RALLY! RALLY!—ALL GOOD citizens, without distinction of party, who are in favor of an honest administration of public affairs are requested to attend a mass meeting to be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 7½ o'clock, in the long room over Union Market, corner of Avenue D and 2d-st., to ratify the nomination of the People's candidate for Mayor, DANIEL F. TIEMANN. Hon. Charles H. Marshall and other distinguished gentlemen are expected to be present. John B. Ryerson, Fred. A. Gaetas, Dr. Cheesbrough, Gilbert Hatfield, Andrew Storms, Wm. Grey, John D. Conchlin, James Duncan.

SECOND WARD.—A MEETING OF THE DANIEL F. TIEMANN Association will be held at the Museum Hotel, No. 22 Ann-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 7 o'clock P. M. All favorable to Municipal Reform, and opposed to the present reckless policy of our City Government, without regard to party, are invited to be present. W. WALLACE O'NEIL, President.
JOSEPH B. BARR, Secretary.

MASS MEETING OF THE VIIITH, IXTH and XVth Wards.—Fifth Aldermanic District. For Alderman, WILLIAM TUCKER. At Bleecker Buildings, corner of Morton and Bleecker sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1857, at 7½ o'clock. By order of Committee of Arrangements.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.—FOR SUPERVISORS: GEORGE BRIGGS, HIRAM CORWIN, GEO. W. WARNER, HORATIO REED, JOHN L. RIKER, HENRY SNYDER.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT 19TH, 12th and 22d Wards Regular Republican and American nomination.
For Civil Justice, CORNELIUS W. VAN VOORHIS.

AMERICAN AND REPUBLICAN REGULAR NOMINATION AND PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.—Xth Aldermanic District, part of XVth and XVIIth Wards. For Alderman,
JOHN LYNES.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—IXth and XVth Wards—Democratic and People's candidate for Alderman—AARON H. BEAN has the unanimous nomination.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.
BEST CIRCULAR SCALE PIANOS,
With or without iron-frame, AT COST FOR CASH, to suit the times. Decided bargains at
J. & C. FISCHER'S, No. 323 Broadway.

MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE, AT WATERS', No. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. One 7-octave Chickering Piano for $225; one do. Gilbert's, all round corners, carved legs, for $275.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD. Acceptances maturing before Dec. 1, 1857, taken in exchange for Pianos. Those superb instruments of A. W. LADD & Co., and a great variety of other makers, for sale at great bargains. Pianos to rent, very cheap, at
JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 722 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

PIANO WANTED—NUNNS & CLARK'S MANUFACTURE, 7-octave. Cash payment. Address J. G., office of this paper.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GREAT REDUCTION.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.
The subscriber is now selling his stock of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
At a great REDUCTION in PRICES, being fully 30 per cent. below the usual retail prices.

Gold English Patent Levers, full jeweled, for gentlemen	$60,	usual price $85
Gold English Patent Levers, full jeweled, for gentlemen	$50,	usual price $70
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$45,	usual price $75
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$45,	usual price $62
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$35,	usual price $50
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases	$25,	usual price $35
Beautiful Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jeweled	$20,	usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers	$20,	usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers	$28,	usual price $42

WATCHES EXCHANGED.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman to take charge of a house in Brooklyn where the lady is in feeble health and family small. A competent person who will make herself useful will find a comfortable home. Address, stating terms, with references, HOME, at the office of this paper.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT WOMAN, to go a short distance in the country. She must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and willing to make herself useful to her employers. Address SETH RIPLEY, Times Office, when an interview can be had.

JOHN YOUNG COULD NOT ALWAYS supply all who called for servant girls, but now he can, and any who may have paid and was disappointed may now be suited, without charge, at the old Protestant Employment Office, No. 6 8th-av.

WANTED—A CHILD TO WET NURSE, AT HER own residence, by a respectable, healthy American woman, with a fresh breast of milk. Call, for 2 days, at No. 14 Morton-st. Good reference given.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS. She must understand her business thoroughly, and have the best of City reference. Apply at No. 20 Waverley-place.

GRAHAM—UNDERHILL'S GRAHAM AND OATMEAL Groats for families, in barrels [illegible] pounds, for Winter use, for sale at No. 200 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: [illegible]
Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 26, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.
TRAINS LEAVE 26TH-ST., CORNER OF WHITE AND CENTRE STS.
8¾ A. M.—Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams Bridge.
[illegible] P. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.
8 A. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
11¾ A. M.—White Plains train, stopping at all stations.
2¾ P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
3 P. M.—Millerton train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.
4 P. M.—The Croton Falls train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Williams Bridge train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 6 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 6 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 8 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 3½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6¾ A. M. and 12:35 and 5¾ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:30 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 9 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 23, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens: [illegible]
HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the Clerk's Office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and enlarging Ward School-house No. 14, in 27th-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education aforesaid. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, if deemed for the public interests to do so. The bids must have the guarantee by signature of the sureties attached thereto.
B. B. ATTERBURY,
RICHARD KELLY,
H. M. SCHEFFELIN, } Building Committee.
B. F. ROGERS,
JAMES OWENS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.—GENERAL ORDER.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1857.—In testimony of our respect for the memory of our deceased Associate, Major-General WORTH, an honorary member of this Society, and in acknowledgment of his distinguished public services, the Cincinnati will participate in the ceremonies attending the inauguration of the Worth Monument, under an invitation from the Honorable Common Council. Members will assemble at the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, at 11 A. M., with their insignia in mourning, and take the place which will be assigned to them in the ceremonies of the occasion. By order of
RICHARD VARICK DEWITT, Acting President.
ALEXANDER B. THOMPSON, Secretary.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—CAPTAIN MOSES HOYT, Agent for under-writers for Nassau, N. P., and its vicinity, has been provided with a suitable vessel and wrecking materials in order to cruise on and about the Bahama Banks, and render advice and assistance to vessels stranded or in distress.
Shipmasters who may require aid or counsel in case of disaster, are respectfully requested to confer with Captain HOYT and unite with him in such measures as may be deemed best for the interests of all concerned.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, (New Court-House,) No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added, on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.
Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

NOTICE.—A LETTER ADDRESSED TO PETER VREDENBURGH, Esq., Freehold, N. J., containing certificate No. 2,405 for 50 shares Illinois Central Railroad Company Stock, in the name of the said Vredenburgh, $20 per share, paid and mailed on the 4th day of April last in this City having miscarried, notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Company for the issue of a new certificate for said shares in place of the same.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1857.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.)
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.
DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. F. Parker,
Edward Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edward Cromwell,
Geo. S. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
B. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. H. Beyer,	R. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. M. Abbatt,	David R. Keeler.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.
No. 65 Wall-st.
This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000.
No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.
California and Southern risks taken.
Last bonus to policy holders was 25 per cent.
Application may be made by mail.
Insurance can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60.
GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots. The teeth are three-fourths lighter than the porcelain. DR. S. B. SIGESMOND has now the best certificates of the first citizens. Come and see. No. 9 Bleecker-st., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail Steamships ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will sail from New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE HAVRE.		
Arago,	Saturday,	Nov. 14.	Fulton,	Tuesday,	Nov. 17.
Fulton,	Saturday,	Dec. 12.	Arago,	Tuesday,	Dec. 15.
Arago,	Saturday,	Jan. 9.	Fulton,	Tuesday,	Jan. 12.
Fulton,	Saturday,	Feb. 6.	Arago,	Tuesday,	Feb. 9.
Arago,	Saturday,	M'h 6.	Fulton,	Tuesday,	M'h 9.
Fulton,	Saturday,	April 3.	Arago,	Tuesday,	April 6.
Arago,	Saturday,	May 1.	Fulton,	Tuesday,	May 4.
Fulton,	Saturday,	May 29.	Arago,	Tuesday,	June 1.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck, every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. [illegible]
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin, $130.
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin, $75.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin, [illegible].
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin, [illegible].
No passengers going to London, [illegible] the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.
Specie delivered in London.
No passage secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.
For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads.
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20.	1857	Wednesday, June 24.	1857
Saturday, July 4.	1857	Wednesday, July 8.	1857
Saturday, July 18.	1857	Wednesday, July 22.	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19.	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2.	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30.	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14.	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28.	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11.	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25.	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9.	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 23.	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$130
Second Cabin Passage.......$75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$110
Second Cabin Passage.......$60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Dec. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ATLANTIC, O. ELDRIDGE, Commander, will leave with the United States mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.
Notice.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.
The BALTIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, will succeed the ATLANTIC, and sail Dec. 19.
No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.
N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK. FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Nov. 25, 12 noon. Edinburg, Dec. 2.
Edinburg, Wed'day, Dec. 23, 12 noon. Glasgow, Dec. 16.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RABURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.......$130 | Second Cabin.......$75
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 9.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin.......$90 | Second Cabin.......$60
In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. B. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon, precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star,	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Wedn'day, Dec. 2.
Ariel, Sat'y, Nov. 28	Saturday, Dec. 26	Wedn'day, Dec. 30.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, quickest, and most comfortable route. Passage and fare, including state-rooms, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 62 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED States Mail line.—The splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Captain M. S. WOODHULL, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, from pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
The steamship FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROCKER, will succeed the above, and leave on Wednesday, Dec. 2.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles.
Wholesale and Retail.
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 88,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 369 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 134 Warren-st. Naturalization, [illegible]. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—S. GHATFIELD, Merchant Tailor, being established for many years on Broadway, in the most fashionable location, is now selling his stock of clothing [illegible] from 15 to 25 per cent. less than his former prices. [illegible]
A new style of overcoat will be offered this week.

AUCTION SALES.

Wm. Topping & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE SALE OF WINTER DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. 92 Broadway, Will sell, on FRIDAY, Nov. 27, the most desirable sale offered by them this season, consisting in part of

500 dozen Men's Woolen Shirts and Drawers.
[illegible] dozen Men's and Women's Woolen Hose.
[illegible] cases Dark Prints.
[illegible] pairs 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Family Blankets.
[illegible] Chenille and Broché Shawls and Scarfs.
[illegible] Cloth Cloaks and Mantillas.
[illegible] pieces Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Satinets.
[illegible] pieces Black and Fancy Silks.

Also,

[illegible] cartons all-silk black velvet Ribbons, from narrow to the broadest width.

Also,

An entire stock of ready-made Clothing, including only goods made up for this Fall's trade.

Together with a large assortment of other goods that are wanted to fill up stocks for immediate sales, to which the attention of cash buyers is invited.

N. B.—The velvet Ribbons will be sold at 11 o'clock.

Daniel S. Houghton, Auctioneer.

OFFICE NO. 78 BEEKMAN-ST., CALLS particular attention of persons in want of really first-class HOUSEHOLD GOODS to his sale at auction on FRIDAY, (to-morrow) Nov. 27th, of all of the rich and costly goods contained in the private residence No. 248 West [illegible]-st., near 9th-av. All the goods were made for the present owner, have been but little used, and are in fine condition. Sale positive. No postponement on any account. Deposits required of all purchasers. In the basement are suits of walnut dining-room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware, cut glass, &c., belonging to the family.

In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs and three rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall étagères, lace window drapery, pier glasses, china vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work tables, easy chairs, bookcases, [illegible] rosewood 7 octave piano, stool and cover, &c.

In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas, [illegible] fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods, too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogues on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M. precisely.

[illegible] & Co., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of tapestry Wilton carpets, rosewood parlor suites, covered in green plush, rosewood easy chairs covered in reps, with iron frames, carved rosewood centre table, rosewood suites covered in marquette, rosewood divans in do., mahogany [illegible] covered in hair-cloth, mahogany rockers covered in do., mahogany side and pier tables, mahogany and rosewood French bedsteads, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, gilt frame mantel and pier glasses, iron bedsteads, mahogany lounges and tête-à-têtes, single and double hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows.

Also, a large assortment of crockery, glass and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence.

Also, at 12 o'clock, 2 cases and 5 hampers of bulbous roots, sold to close invoices.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, Nov. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., assignee's sale of about $25,000 worth of rich and valuable Furs, comprising an elegant assortment of Hudson Bay sable, mink, marten, stone marten, Russian squirrel, French sables, ermine, fitch marten, and other descriptions, in mantels, capes, tippets, circulars, victorines, muffs, cuffs and gauntlets, in great variety. Also, gentlemen's furs in caps, collars, cuffs, gloves, gauntlets, in great variety.

We also call the attention of our customers to a magnificent Hudson Bay sable cloak, valued at $1,010. Also, some extraordinary dark mink of the most beautiful description. The above goods are all of the best qualities, manufactured by a noted Maiden-lane furrier, and especially got up for City retail trade, and the finest lot of fancy furs ever seen at public auction. They must be sold at a great sacrifice, and persons desirous of purchasing their furs will do well to attend this sale as such an opportunity may never again occur.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY. Also, special sales all other days. Securities bought and sold at private sale, and at Brokers' Board. In order to prevent fictitious quotations, and to assist those who are desirous of making actual sales, Mr. Nicolay has concluded, at the solicitation of many of his numerous patrons, to sell securities (in addition to his REGULAR SALES MONDAYS and THURSDAYS) EVERY DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, when desired, and to receive, in addition to his REGULARLY ADVERTISED LIST, such Bonds, Stocks and other Securities as may be sent to him TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION. This arrangement will enable parties to sell at such times as suit THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE, without regard to his REGULAR DAYS OF SALE. Special sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogue, which can be obtained at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Stock Broker, New-York.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. [illegible] PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales of Stocks [illegible] every TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales [illegible] at private sale, also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock, each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall be [illegible] for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

P. C. Berkley, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S AND MORTGAGEES' SALE.—Will be sold, at Schenck's Machinery Depot, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., New-York City, on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 1857, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the machinery, fixtures and stock in trade, and property late of Alex. L. Ackerman, in said store, consisting of steam-engines, Woodworth planers, iron planing machines, lathes, boring machines, belting, &c. Sale positive. Terms cash, bankable money. Deposit required of every purchaser. A. L. EARLE, JACOB SEBRING, E. W. FARRINGTON, Mortgagees.
GEO. E. LENT, Assignee of A. L. Ackerman.

John Lloyd, Auctioneer.

JOHN LLOYD & SON WILL SELL AT public auction at the Wagstaff House, corner of 5th-av. and [illegible], on THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., by order of the Board of Central Park Commissioners, all the buildings on the Central Park, with the exception of those which are reserved by the Commissioners, a description of which see catalogue. Terms cash. All buildings to be removed before the 15th day of December, 1857, or forfeited. Catalogues can be had of the Auctioneers, or at the Office of the Commissioners, Bank of Commerce, and at the Wagstaff House five days previous to the sale. JOHN LLOYD & SON,
Nos. 15 Nassau-st. and 40 Commonwealth Building.

J. E. Van Antwerp, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell on FRIDAY, 27th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., (in addition to the usual assortment of hardware), to pay advances, 20 casks wrought nails, 1 case round C. steel, 150 dozen Hargreaves & Hobson's files and rasps, 4 bales [illegible] 100 bundles of iron, annealed and brown wire, [illegible] pounds flat iron, Colt's revolvers, razors, &c. Also, an invoice of screws, sausage-cutters, gate hinges, faucets, &c.; also, 75 straps superior sleigh-bells, saws, cutlery; also, 15 cases assorted toys, and part of a stock.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, FRIDAY, NOV. 27, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the Central salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS SALE.—A small quantity of furniture, heater, stoves, &c. &c., bedding, jewelry, pictures, 2 violins, hat stand, &c.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two suits of Charles Fagony vs. Wiesmann and others, and Wiesmann vs. The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 360 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.
JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, within thirty minutes' ride of the City of New-York, suitable for summer and winter occupancy. It has many of the modern conveniences attached, with from one to three acres of land. For particulars apply to LEWIS W. PHILLIPS, No. 62 West 12th-st., before 10 o'clock in the morning, or at No. 25 Merchants' Exchange from 12 to 2 o'clock.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET AT ORANGE—HOUSES AND OUT-houses, with about five acres of highly cultivated grounds, on Scotland-st., North Orange, N. J.; the place is well stocked with various kinds of fruit; has fine vegetable garden, &c., commanding a fine view of mountain and valley, and is within ten minutes' walk of the depot. Address [illegible] WALES, No. 130 William-st., corner of Beekman.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE COMPTON HOUSE, corner of [illegible]-st. and [illegible]-st. It has restaurant, billiard and smoking-rooms, with all the modern improvements; will lodge one hundred, with mostly single rooms. For particulars, &c., inquire of WILLIAM COMPTON, stall No. 14 Washington-market.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE APARTMENT. THE second floor and front basement of house No. 20 King-st., consisting of six rooms, with gas and Croton water. Inquire of HENRY HAWKEN, in rear of No. 31 King-st., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 21 Chatham-st.

FARM WANTED IN IOWA OR WISCONSIN, of about 160 acres with house. Any person having a Farm in either of these States may find a purchaser by addressing the subscriber, giving full particulars of the character of the land, its location, improvements [illegible] and terms of sale. G. M., Times Office.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

We are now prepared to sell our entire stock less than cost, wholesale or retail.
R. R. JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 34 Catharine-st.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
in sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 16 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1857.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, that, in pursuance of a vote of the Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on the first WEDNESDAY in December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration and effect, if desirable, a reduction of the capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars, giving to all shares thereafter equal value and character.
N. T. CARRYL, WM. POLLOCK,
EDW. LEARNED, JAMES M. MOTLEY,
T. M. NIVEN, DANIEL B. JONES,
JNO. C. MALLORY, Directors.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 17, 1857.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 28th day of November, instant, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 9th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of Thursday, the 10th day of December next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1857.—Notice is hereby given that the Subscription Book for the proposed New Loan of this Company, is now open at its office, No. 50 Wall-st. It is the interest of the Stockholders and creditors, as also of the holders of Optional Rights, to call and examine the terms of this Loan, and satisfy themselves of the great advantage to accrue to them respectively by subscribing to the same.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

THE BILLS OF THE PAHQUIOQUE Bank are redeemed by CARPENTER & VERMILYEA, at their Banking-room No. 44 Wall-st., at one per cent. discount.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

$4,000 OR $4,500 WANTED—ON BOND and mortgage on City property worth three times the amount. Inquire at No. 2 Day-st.
S. K. & F. B. WIGHTMAN.

$30,000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on City property worth $100,000. Apply to T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.
JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.
SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank, and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE subscriber has been duly appointed by the Honorable Superior Court, now in session at Brooklyn, within and for the County of Windham, Receiver of all the evidences of debt, goods, effects, &c., of the Granite Bank of Voluntown, in said County, and that said Court has limited the term of sixty days, from the 10th day of November, 1857, for the bill-holders and other creditors of said Bank to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, duly attested and proved, or be debarred recovery.—Dated at Danielsonville, Conn., Nov. 12, A. D. 1857.
H. D. LOCKWOOD, Receiver.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 60 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $5 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of December next.

The transfer books will be closed from 23d instant until Dec. 1. By order. GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 18, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.
E. BUCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a dividend of twelve per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 7th day of December, 1857.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute,
At Claverack, N. Y.
Offers board and tuition for $130 a year.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, opposite 70th-st., enters upon its eighteenth session Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle, in which no opportunity passes unimproved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 365 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 873 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at this school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

AMENIA SEMINARY.—REV. J. W. ARMSTRONG, PRINCIPAL.—Located at Amenia, on the Harlem Railroad, 86 miles from New-York, 65 miles from Albany, and 25 miles from Poughkeepsie. Male and Female. Board $33, and common English $6 per Term, of 14 weeks. Next Term commences Dec. 10, 1857. For further information, address
GEORGE W. CENTER, Agent.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 800 Broadway, (2d floor.)—A thorough and efficient education is here imparted to a select number of pupils, under a discipline mild but decided.
R. S. WIGGINS, A. M.

POSTPONEMENT.—SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY Institute, [Perth Amboy, N. J.]—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 16.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 22d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher. Bill per Term, $35 [illegible] For circulars address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14.
GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 776 Broadway. Messrs. LYON & KARGE, Principals, offers superior facilities in every department to pupils of all ages.

$180 PER YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION.—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Circulars, &c., No. 129 Nassau-st., up stairs.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn., can be had of Mr. HADDEN, 283 Broadway, or of the Principal, A. G. SHEARS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY, capable of teaching English, French and music, and who has taught before, would go to live with a respectable family, her board to be an equivalent for salary. No objection to go out of town. Address E. E., Times Office.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels [illegible] gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

OFFICIAL CANVASS.

OFFICIAL CANVASS.—STATEMENT OF THE County Canvassers of the City and County of New-York in relation to votes cast for Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, State Treasurer, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons, Judge of the Court of Appeals, Justices of the Supreme Court, and State Senators for the IVth, Vth, VIth and VIIth Senatorial Districts:

The Board of County Canvassers, having met at the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th days of November, 1857, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several election districts of said County at the General Election held on the 3d day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows, to wit:

That it appears, on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Secretary of State was fifty-nine thousand seven hundred and nine.
Of which Gideon J. Tucker received thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen;
Of which Almon M. Clapp received thirteen thousand four hundred and fifteen;
Of which James O. Putnam received eight thousand four hundred and forty;
And that there were thirty-nine scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Comptroller was sixty thousand and nineteen.
Of which Sandford E. Church received thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven;
Of which Robert Denniston received thirteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-five;
Of which Nathaniel S. Benton received eight thousand four hundred and thirty-three;
And that there were twenty-four scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Attorney-General was fifty-nine thousand seven hundred and eighty-five.
Of which Lyman Tremain received thirty-seven thousand six hundred and ninety-six;
Of which William Curtis Noyes received thirteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-two;
Of which Henry H. Ross received eight thousand three hundred and four;
And that there were fifty-three scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of State Engineer and Surveyor was fifty-nine thousand five hundred and ninety-three.
Of which Van Rensselaer Richmond received thirty-seven thousand six hundred and thirty-two;
Of which George Geddes received thirteen thousand five hundred and thirty-nine;
Of which Roswell Graves received eight thousand three hundred and sixty-five;
And that there were fifty-seven scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of State Treasurer was fifty-nine thousand eight hundred and seventeen.
Of which Isaac V. Vanderpoel received thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty-five;
Of which John T. Hogeboom received thirteen thousand five hundred and nine-four;
Of which Lyman Odell received eight thousand four hundred and three;
And that there were sixty-two scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Canal Commissioner was fifty-nine thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven.
Of which John M. Jaycox received thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and forty-five;
Of which Ariel S. Thurston received thirteen thousand five hundred and fifty-nine;
Of which Goldsmith Denniston received eight thousand four hundred and one;
And that there were sixty-two scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of State Prisons was fifty-nine thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.
Of which William C. Rhodes received thirty-seven thousand six hundred and thirty-three;
Of which Thomas Kirkpatrick received thirteen thousand three hundred and fifty-one;
Of which John M. Stevens received eight thousand eight hundred and twelve;
And that there were thirty-five scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, was sixty thousand and seventy-two.
Of which Hiram Denio received thirty-seven thousand three hundred and twenty-two;
Of which Timothy O. Jenkins received thirteen thousand five hundred and forty-seven;
Of which Hiram Ketchum received eight thousand six hundred and eighty-three;
And that there were five hundred and twenty scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for Justice of the Supreme Court, full term, was fifty-nine thousand two hundred and twenty-five.
Of which Daniel P. Ingraham received thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven;
Of which William Mitchell received twenty-one thousand three hundred and forty-five;
And that there were one hundred and three scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for Justice of the Supreme Court (to fill vacancy) was fifty-nine thousand one hundred and thirty-one.
Of which Josiah Sutherland received thirty-seven thousand six hundred and eighty-eight;
Of which Charles A. Peabody received twenty-one thousand three hundred and eighty-one;
And that there were sixty-two scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for Senator of the Fourth Senatorial District, was seventeen thousand six hundred and twenty-seven;
Of which John C. Mather received thirteen thousand two hundred and twenty six;
Of which Samuel Hall received four thousand two hundred and seventy-three;
And that there were one hundred and twenty-eight scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for Senator of the Fifth Senatorial District was thirteen thousand three hundred and fifty;
Of which Smith Ely Jr., received eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine;
Of which Joseph H. Petty received thirteen hundred and sixty-three;
Of which Joseph C. Pinckney received twenty-four hundred and seven;
Of which George W. Wheeler received six hundred and eighty nine;
And that there were twenty-two scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for Senator of the Sixth Senatorial District was fifteen thousand and one;
Of which Richard Schell received seven thousand seven hundred and forty;
Of which Joseph Varnum, Jr., received seven thousand two hundred and five;
And that there were fifty-six scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for Senator of the Seventh Senatorial District was thirteen thousand three hundred and ninety-seven;
Of which John Dougherty received seven thousand nine hundred and forty-eight;
Of which Lebbeus B. Ward received four thousand one hundred and eighty-six;
Of which John J. Riker received twelve hundred and sixteen;
And that there were forty-seven scattering votes.

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this 20th day of Nov., 1857. THOMAS W. ADAMS, Chairman.
DAVID A. FOWLER, Secretary.

STATEMENT in relation to Justices of the Superior Court, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Justice of the Marine Court.

The Board of County Canvassers of the City and County of New-York, having met at the office of the Clerk of said County on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th days of November, 1857, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said City and County, at the General Election held on the 3d day of November in the year aforesaid, hereby certify as follows, to wit:

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for Justices of the Superior Court was one hundred and nineteen thousand and thirty-nine;
Of which Joseph S. Bosworth received thirty-eight thousand one hundred and thirty-four;
Of which Edwards Pierrepont received thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight;
Of which Benjamin W. Bonney received twenty-one thousand five hundred and six;
Of which Luman Sherwood received twenty-one thousand two hundred and three;
Of which Isaac Taylor received eighty-three votes to fill vacancy;
Of which Robert Finn received ninety-four votes to fill vacancy;
Of which Recompence Stanbury received fourteen votes to fill vacancy;
Of which there were sixty-seven scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas was fifty-nine thousand four hundred and eighty-four;
Of which Henry Hilton received thirty-eight thousand and sixty-two;
Of which Wm. M. Allen received twenty-one thousand three hundred and eighty-two;
Of which there were fifty scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Justice of the Marine Court was fifty-nine thousand two hundred and sixty-six;
Of which Florence McCarthy received thirty-seven thousand four hundred and sixty-nine;
Of which Wm. H. Browne received twenty-one thousand six hundred and eighty-nine;
And that there were one hundred and eighteen scattering votes.

We certify the statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of the Board, this 20th day of November, A. D. 1857. THOMAS W. ADAMS, Chairman.
DAVID A. FOWLER, Secretary.

STATEMENT in relation to Recorder, Surrogate, District-Attorney and Register:

The Board of County Canvassers of the City and County of New-York, having met at the office of the Clerk of said County on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th days of November, A. D. 1857, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several election districts of said City and County at the General Election held on the 3d day of November, in the year aforesaid, do hereby certify as follows, to wit: That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Surrogate was fifty-nine thousand three hundred and sixty-five.
Of which Edward C. West received thirty-five thousand seven hundred and eighty-four;
Of which Alexander W. Bradford received twenty-three thousand five hundred and nineteen;
And that there were sixty-two scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Recorder was fifty-nine thousand two hundred and sixty-seven.
Of which George G. Barnard received thirty-seven thousand three hundred and five;
Of which Alexander Spaulding received twenty-one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight;
And that there were seventy-four scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for the office of Register was fifty-nine thousand and thirty-three;
Of which William Miner received thirty-seven thousand two hundred and thirteen;
Of which James H. Welsh received twenty-one thousand five hundred and sixty-six;
And that there were two hundred and fifty-four scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of District-Attorney was fifty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-four;
Of which Peter B. Sweeny received thirty-seven thousand two hundred and fifty-nine;
Of which Daniel Ullman received twenty thousand eight hundred and fifty one;
And that there were two hundred and thirty-four scattering votes.

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this 20th day of November, A. D., 1857. THOS. W. ADAMS, Chairman.
DAVID A. FOWLER, Secretary.

STATEMENT in relation to Members of Assembly.

The Board of County Canvassers of the City and County of New-York, having met at the Office of the Clerk of said County, on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th days of November, 1857, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said City and County, at the General Election held on the 3d day of November, in the year aforesaid, do hereby certify as follows, to wit: That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the First Assembly District was two thousand eight hundred and forty-eight;
Of which Jacob L. Smith received sixteen hundred and fifty-seven;
Of which Thomas McKnight received six hundred and nineteen;
Of which Tobias Christopher O'Connor received four hundred and eighty-six; and that there were eighty-six scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Second Assembly District was three thousand four hundred and seventeen;
Of which William Cook received nine hundred and fifty-four;
Of which Michael Fitzgerald received twelve hundred and seventy-six;
Of which Lewis Hoppe received one hundred and eighty-five;
Of which James Hays received nine hundred and nineteen;
And that there were eighty-three scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Third Assembly District was three thousand five hundred and fifty-four;
Of which Richard Winnie received two thousand and ninety;
Of which J. S. Scofield received thirteen hundred and eighty three;
And that there were eighty-one scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Fourth Assembly District was four thousand four hundred and sixty-six;
Of which John G. Seeley received eighteen hundred and eighty-seven;
Of which James G. Dolan received fourteen hundred and three;
Of which Martin McDonald received ten hundred and fifty-six;
And that there were one hundred and twenty scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Fifth Assembly District was forty-one hundred and seven;
Of which A. J. Delaney received nineteen hundred and three;
Of which J. B. Stevens received ten hundred and eighty-two;
Of which J. G. Armour received one thousand;
And that there were one hundred and twenty-two scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Sixth Assembly District was three thousand one hundred and seventy-six;
Of which George A. Jeremiah received twenty-seven hundred and eighty-three;
Of which R. A. Wade received thirteen hundred and twelve;
And that there were eighty-one scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Seventh Assembly District was forty-one hundred and eighty-one;
Of which Philip W. Engs received nineteen hundred and seventeen;
Of which F. A. Conklin received fifteen hundred and two;
Of which Daniel Bowley received seven hundred and twenty-five;
And that there were thirty-seven scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Eighth Assembly District was forty five hundred and fifty-eight;
Of which James H. Lynch received thirty-one hundred and seven;
Of which William H. Anderson received eight hundred and thirty nine;
Of which Benjamin B. Baptist received five hundred and twenty;
And that there were nine-two scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Ninth Assembly District was four thousand and twenty-six.
Of which Thomas Jones, Jr., received twenty-one hundred and thirty-two;
Of which Alexander McLeod received eighteen hundred and seventy-one;
And that there were twenty-three scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Tenth Assembly District was thirty-four hundred and sixteen.
Of which J. W. Chanler received twenty-one hundred and twenty;
Of which James Peckham received twelve hundred and fourteen;
And that there were eighty-two scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Eleventh Assembly District was four thousand two hundred and seventy-eight;
Of which Noah D. Childs received twenty-four hundred and seventeen;
Of which I. B. Pollock received eighteen hundred and twenty-three;
And that there were thirty-eight scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Twelfth Assembly District was three thousand two hundred and eighty-five;
Of which William Gage received two thousand and sixty-two;
Of which J. B. Ryerson received six hundred and eighty-seven;
Of which Joseph P. Morris received four hundred and seventeen;
And that there were one hundred and nineteen scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Thirteenth Assembly District was two thousand seven hundred and fourteen;
Of which David I. Chatfield received sixteen hundred and forty-seven;
Of which John Ives received eight hundred and forty-nine;
Of which F. W. Clark received two hundred and nine;
And that there were nine scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Fourteenth Assembly District was three thousand eight hundred and forty-four;
Of which Dunham J. Crain received twenty-two hundred and ninety-five;
Of which Charles McNeil received fourteen hundred and seventy-three;
Of which James McLaughlin received fifty-eight;
And that there were eighteen scattering votes.

The whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Fifteenth Assembly District was thirty-one hundred and seven;
Of which Edward A. Moore received seventeen hundred and fifty;
Of which S. S. Childs received thirteen hundred and twenty-eight;
And that there were twenty-nine scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Sixteenth Assembly District was nineteen hundred and fifty-two;
Of which George Weir received eight hundred and sixty-seven;
Of which Edward Dayton received six hundred and fifty-one;
Of which Neil Morrison received four hundred and twenty-eight;
And that there were six scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Seventeenth Assembly District was fifteen hundred and sixty-four;
Of which Garret Dyckman received ten hundred and twenty-six;
Of which C. A. Whitehead received three hundred and sixty-three;
And that there were one hundred and seventy-five scattering votes.

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of the Board, this 20th day of November, A. D., 1857. THOMAS W. ADAMS, Chairman.
DAVID A. FOWLER, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS of the City and County of New-York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several Election Districts of said City and County, at a General Election held on the 3d day of November, A. D., 1857, do hereby certify, determine and declare—

That Joseph S. Bosworth and Edwards Pierrepont were, by the greatest number of votes, duly elected Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New-York.

That Henry Hilton, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New-York.

That Florence McCarthy, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected a Justice of the Marine Court of the City of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, A. D., 1857.
THOMAS W. ADAMS, Chairman.
DAVID A. FOWLER, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS of the City and County of New-York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several Election Districts of said City and County, at a General Election held on the 3d day of November, A. D. 1857, do hereby certify, determine and declare—

That George G. Barnard, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Recorder of the City and County of New-York.

That Edward C. West, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Surrogate of the City and County of New-York.

That William Miner, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Register of the City and County of New-York.

That Peter B. Sweeny, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected District-Attorney of the City and County of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1857.
THOMAS W. ADAMS, Chairman.
DAVID A. FOWLER, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS of the City and County of New-York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several Election Districts in each of the Assembly Districts of said City and County, at a General Election held on the 3d day of November, 1857, do hereby certify, determine and declare—

That James L. Smith, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the First Assembly District of said City and County.

That Michael Fitzgerald, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Second Assembly District of said City and County.

That Richard Winne, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Third Assembly District of said City and County.

That John G. Seeley, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Fourth Assembly District of said City and County.

That Arthur J. Delaney, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Fifth Assembly District of said City and County.

That George A. Jeremiah, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Sixth Assembly District of the said City and County.

That Philip W. Engs, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Seventh Assembly District of said City and County.

That James H. Lynch, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Eighth Assembly District of said City and County.

That Thomas Jones, Jr., by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Ninth Assembly District of said City and County.

That John W. Chanler, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Tenth Assembly District of said City and County.

That Noah D. Childs, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Eleventh Assembly District of said City and County.

That William Gage, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Twelfth Assembly District of said City and County.

That David J. Chatfield, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Thirteenth Assembly District of said City and County.

That Dunham J. Crain, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Fourteenth Assembly District of said City and County.

That Edward A. Moore, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly in and for the Fifteenth Assembly District of said City and County.

That George Weir, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Sixteenth Assembly District of said City and County.

That Garret Dyckman, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Seventeenth Assembly District of said City and County.

Dated New-York, Nov. 20, 1857.
THOMAS W. ADAMS, Chairman.
DAVID A. FOWLER, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

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The accumulated testimony of thousands certifies that for purifying the blood and the cure of Scrofula, cutaneous and eruptive diseases, nothing equals SANDS' SARSAPARILLA. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

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JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
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For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on (which this medicine invariably removes) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

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And bloom to the pallid cheek.

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Mr. BARROW will not be responsible, after this public notice, if any injurious effects should arise from taking dangerous and base imitations.

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WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

Doctor WATSON'S new work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other cause. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1.

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WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. Root, Anthony & Co.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 200 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD W. HUDSON, Assignee of JOHN A. MACHADO, against ANTONIO AUGUSTE DE OLIVEIRA BOTELHO.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand one hundred and twenty-two dollars and one cent, with interest from the 20th day of November one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 20, 1857.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The above named complaint was filed in said Clerk's office, Nov. 20, 1857.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
n20-law6wF No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HARMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN F. MEAD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, corner of Bedford and Flushing avenues, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated July 7, 1857. MARIA C. MEAD,
jy9-law6mTh* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HARMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL GARDINER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of JOHN D. GARDINER, No. 141 Joralemon-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated June 10, 1857.
JOHN D GARDINER, WILLIAM H. GARDINER, Executors.
je11-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL D. PIERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 165 East Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 26, 1857.
au27-law6mTh* JOHN H. LEVERIDGE, Executor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JAMES HENDERSON and JOHN A. KERNOCHAN against STEPHEN J. MOWRY and CHARLES C. FULLER.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 52 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and ninety-four dollars and eight cents, with interest from the 14th day of September, 1857, on three hundred dollars, part thereof, and interest from the 1st day of October, 1857, on the three hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-five cents, other part thereof, and interest from the 17th day of November, 1857, on one hundred and fifty dollars and twenty-three cents, other part thereof, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 18, 1857. EDWARD H. HUDSON,
n19-law6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 18th day of November, 1857.
EDWARD H. HUDSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN WILSON HAWKSWORTH, JOSEPH ELLISON, THOMAS BUXTON HAWKSWORTH, and HENRY HOLBERT TAYLOR, against STEPHEN J. MOWRY and CHARLES C. FULLER.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 52 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and [illegible] six cents, with interest thereon from the 5th day of November, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 18, 1857. EDWARD H. HUDSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 18th day of November, 1857. EDWARD H. HUDSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
n19-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM STENTON and ROBERT S. STENTON against STEPHEN J. MOWRY and CHARLES C. FULLER.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 52 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and [illegible] dollars, with interest thereon from the 15th day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 18, 1857.
EDWARD H. HUDSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 18th day of November, 1857. EDWARD H. HUDSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
n19-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN SHORTRIDGE, JOSEPH BENNETT HOWELL and JAMES JESSOP against STEPHEN J. MOWRY and CHARLES C. FULLER.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 52 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventeen hundred and thirty-seven dollars and forty-one cents, with interest from the 19th day of October, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 18, 1857. EDWARD H. HUDSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 18th day of November, 1857.
EDWARD H. HUDSON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
n19-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN A. MACHADO, WILLIAM HOGAN and MANUEL W. FURTADO, against NATHANIEL ISAACS, THOMAS BRADER and JOHN DOE, composing the firm of Isaacs, Brader & Co.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand [illegible] and fifteen dollars and eighty-two cents, with interest from the 25th day of September, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1857.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the County Clerk's Office, on the 21st day of October, 1857.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
o22-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—JOSEPH RUSSELL against FRANCIS F. CORDREY and MARY ANN, his Wife.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at the Court House in the village of White Plains, on the 5th day of October, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 123 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 3, 1857.
LOCKWOOD, LAWRENCE & CROSBY,
o22-law10wTh* No. 123 Nassau-street, New-York.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ALBANY.—JACOB GROAT against PETER VAN LOON and ALMEDIA M. VAN LOON his wife.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of JACOB GROAT, the above named plaintiff, which will be filed with the Clerk of the County of Albany, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 State-street, in the city of Albany, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
EDWARDS & STURTEVANT, Plff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the Clerk's Office of Albany County, in the city of Albany, on the 9th day of October, 1857.
EDWARDS & STURTEVANT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
o15-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—PIERCE PHELAN against GEORGE JOYCE, ELIZABETH his wife, ERASTUS BRAINERD and HENRY SCHUBART.—(Summons for relief.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 26, 1857.
T. JAMES GLOVER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the 26th day of October, 1857. T. JAMES GLOVER,
o29-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN SIMPSON and MARY ANN his wife, against ALEXANDER T. MOORE, Trustee, &c., Alfred J. Simpson and Jane his wife, William B. Simpson, and Mary Louisa, his wife, James Magee Wilson, Helen Watson, Alfred Douglass and Rebecca Ann his wife.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 31 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 1, 1857. FLANAGAN & CUMMINGS,
n12-law6wTh* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE M. TUNISON, late of the City of New-York, builder, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store, No. 131 Sixth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 27, 1857. GEORGE G. SMITH, Executor.
my28-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT L. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. [illegible]-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 21, 1857.
EDWIN A. STEVENS, Executor, &c.
my21-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WORAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 85 Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1857.
LEONARD W. KIP, Executor.
s29-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. HARMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GUSTAV [illegible], late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, corner of Sands and Fulton streets, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated June 25, 1857. SIGMUND ROSENBERG,
je26-law6mTh* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS E. KING, late of the City of New-York, counselor-at-law, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 337 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 8, 1857. FREDERICK G. BURNHAM, Executor,
jy9-law6mTh No. 337 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Straight-American Convention at Mozart Hall—Daniel F. Tiemann Indorsed for Mayor of New-York.

The call for the "Straight Americans" to meet at Mozart Hall last evening was promptly responded to, and at precisely 7½ o'clock there were some three hundred persons present. The meeting was a spirited one, and very brief in duration, occupying about fifteen minutes. Animated discussions were carried on among the throng while the people were assembling, in which it was openly stated that Mayor Wood paid for the Hall; that he had offered $600 to the candidate who would run on a Straight-American ticket, and also would spend $10,000 for his election expenses. Affidavits, it was said, would be published in proof of these statements.

[illegible] W. Hitchcock and Stephen D. Mead [illegible] on the platform. Mr. Hitchcock announced that the hour had arrived for which the meeting was called, and proceeded to state that the meeting were already aware of the steps which had been taken upon the Mayoralty of the nomination by the Americans of Mr. Cozans, and of the subsequent nomination by another Convention of Mr. Tiemann. Three cheers followed the mention of Mr. Tiemann's name, which left no one in doubt of the temper of the meeting. Mr. Hitchcock endeavored to go on, but his voice could only be heard occasionally in broken sentences, such as "can't be sold"—"original principle of the American Party"—"base venality and [illegible]"—"Straight Americans, stand to your [illegible]," &c. He was twitted with being a relative of Fernando Wood, and playing into his hands. One man stepped upon the platform and charged him with being "a d—d hireling," and of betraying the American cause as Judas betrayed his master for money. "Three cheers for Daniel F. Tiemann" were then given.

Mr. [illegible], of the Ninth Ward, was then nominated for Chairman of the meeting, and Mr. Taylor as Secretary.

Mr. Hitchcock then rose and made a speech for a Straight-American" nomination, and was heard without interruption.

Ex-Judge Dean followed, denouncing in the strongest terms the originators of the meeting, and charging that all concerned in it were traitors to the American cause as they would stand by the party in support of Mr. Tiemann, according to its declared purpose.

[illegible] W. Jones made a straight-out speech.

[illegible] J. Garvey fully indorsed the action of the American Party in the course it had pursued. He [illegible] of his acquaintance with Mr. Tiemann in his official character in the Board of Ten Governors, and eulogized him as an honest, capable, and most suitable man to be the Mayor of this City, and hoped he would be elected.

Mr. A. J. Brown offered the following

RESOLUTIONS:

Resolved, That the Straight-Out Americans, assembled in mass meeting in Mozart Hall, New-York City, [illegible] in opposition to the American traitor and [illegible], Fernando Wood—indorse for the Mayoralty a man of honesty and integrity; and further

Resolved, That we recognize such a gentleman in the person of the people's candidate, Daniel F. Tiemann, whom we hereby indorse.

The resolutions were carried by acclamation.

A gentleman then came forward and sung a song to the tune of the "Red, White and Blue," the audience joining in the refrain with great enthusiasm. At the close three cheers were given for Daniel F. Tiemann.

Mr. Mead gave out that the Straight Americans should meet at the corner of Eighth-street and Broadway. The motion to adjourn was made and carried, and three more cheers were given for Daniel F. Tiemann, when the crowd separated. The reporters went to the place designated by Mr. Mead, but after waiting half an hour, and seeing but two other persons, they retired.

Meeting of the American General Committee.

The American General Committee of the City of New-York met on Wednesday evening, Nov. 25, and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the proceedings of the American [illegible] Nominating Convention, in taking such [illegible] as paved the way and led to the union of honest men of all parties in favor of Daniel F. Tiemann as an independent, reform and citizens' candidate for Mayor, is fully sustained by the moral sense of the community at large, and is, therefore, under all the circumstances, cordially approved by this Committee, and is further recommended to the earnest support of the American party throughout the City.

Resolved, That while we have great respect for the [illegible] of those members of our party who hesitated [illegible] before they could yield their approval of the lead [illegible] by the majority of their brethren, in favor of a [illegible] union of all parties in an election purely municipal, we know how to discriminate between such [illegible] the hired tools of Fernando Wood, who dare to [illegible] and try to dishonor the American name by holding pretended American meetings, with the hope to [illegible] a renegade from our own ranks, among whose [illegible] official acts were the dismissal of nearly 200 policemen, for no other offence than that of having been born on American soil! And we therefore, in the name of the American party, denounce as corrupt and spurious the pretended American meeting called for this evening at Mozart Hall.

Resolved, That, while we maintain respectfully but firmly in the face of the world the great distinctive national and conservative union doctrines of our party, so essential, as we believe, to the purity and permanence of our institutions, we recognize also, as good citizens, the necessity of reform, by the elevation of honest and capable men to office; nor will we [illegible] our efforts in the movement now so happily inaugurated, until every record of merely partisan and corrupt legislation at Albany for State or City is expunged from the statute book.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published and read before every Council in the City.

ZOPHAR MILLS, President.

E. G. Wagner, Thos. McKnight, } Vice-Presidents.
[illegible], J. L. Noyes, } Secretaries.

The First Judicial District Republican Convention met in the Fifth Ward Hotel, on Monday evening last, and nominated Jeremiah Lathrop candidate for Civil Justice. The First District comprises the First, Third and Fifth Wards.

The German Democratic electors of the Eighteenth Ward held a meeting, at No. 228 First-avenue, on Tuesday evening, and passed a preamble and resolutions repudiating Mayor Wood and indorsing the nomination of Daniel F. Tiemann.

Dr. Osgood on Labor and the Poor.

Rev. Dr. Osgood read the essay before the Young Men's Christian Union, Tuesday evening, upon the pertinent subject, "Christianity with reference to Labor and the Poor." The essayist urged the impolicy of breaking the springs of enterprise by making war upon property. It was equally wrong, by indiscriminate alms-giving, to foster the habit of improvidence. It would be well to improve the friendly relations which naturally exist between labor and capital. The motives to exertion ought to be quickened by education, moral, intellectual and practical, and, as part of this process, by the suppression of all wasteful vices. The Doctor thought it advisable to try to check all rash, speculative and excessive credits, such as necessarily bring on panics, so ruinous to labor as this through which we are passing. Excessive taxation, especially in large cities, ought to be avoided, inasmuch as ultimately it presses upon the poor in the shape of house-rent. The laborer ought to feel that he and his children share in the blessings of civilization, and may share more freely by judicious coöperation. In this relation illustrations are derivable from Mutual Insurance Societies and Savings Banks.

Another advantageous effort might be made in diffusing among the people more cheerful views of political economy, like those of our countryman, H. C. Carey, and thus practically refute the fearful forebodings of men attached to the views of the school of Malthus.

As to present remedial measures, the Rev. Doctor suggested that the people should employ all the labor that conveniently they could, and make such reasonable purchases as they could from those with whom they had been accustomed to deal. It would be well to assist all charitable associations, more especially such as are intended directly to improve the condition of the poor, such as the Children's Aid Society and the societies for employing poor women. It was the duty of the public personally to visit as many of the actually destitute as was possible, paying great attention to more unobtrusive cases which were very numerous and whose claims were entitled to the first attention. The reverend gentleman urged it as necessary that Christian Churches of every sect should cultivate a more earnest spirit of active benevolence through the whole community, inculcating the sentiment that whatever is sacrificed for the amelioration of human suffering, if such sacrifice be made from a proper motive, will not ultimately fail of its reward.

[Advertisement.]
Holloway's Ointment should be at hand for instant use in every family, as it promptly relieves the pain and throbbing of cuts and bruises, subdues the inflammation consequent upon fractures and dislocations, and is a safe and infallible application for sores and eruptions.

[Advertisement.]
Gas, Gas.—Call at the great depôt of Archer, Warner & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times' prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
500 pair
ELEGANT [illegible] CASSIMERE PANTS,
Worth $10,
Selling for $5,
at
Evans',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
500
RICH VELVET VESTS,
Worth $5,
Selling for $2 50,
at
Evans',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
500
MOIRE ANTIQUE SILK VESTS,
Worth $3,
Selling for $1 50,
At Evans',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
500
BLACK CLOTH VESTS,
Worth $3,
Selling for $1 50,
At Evans',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
1,000 pair
BLACK DOESKIN PANTS,
Worth $5 50,
Selling for $2 75,
At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS.
250
BLACK SATIN VESTS,
Worth $3 50,
Selling for $1 75
AT EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS,
500
BEAVER OVERCOATS,
Worth $10,
Selling for $5,
At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
THREE HUNDRED BLACK OVERCOATS.
Selling for
$3,
At EVANS',
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street,
Between Gold and Cliff streets.

[Advertisement.]
FIVE HUNDRED GOOD WARM OVERCOATS
Worth $10,
Selling for $5.
At EVANS'
Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]
Thanksgiving Amusements.—Purdy's National Theatre takes the lead of all others in the entertainments for the Thanksgiving festivities. In the afternoon there will be three first-class pieces performed, viz: "Jonathan Bradford," "The Spitfire," and "The Devil's Daughter," with the astonishing juggling and balancing feats of Mr. Charles Shay, dancing by Miss Price, and singing by Miss Daly and others. In the evening, the successful new version of the "Gunmaker of Moscow," a new drama (first time) called "The Phantom of the Wreck," and the French military drama of the "French Spy," with the performances of Mr. Shay between the pieces. On Monday next is to be produced the great battle drama entitled "The Revolt in India; or, the Fall of Delhi."

[Advertisement.]
DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, GRAVEL, GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.
Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is recommended by the medical faculty for the above complaints, put up in quart and pint bottles, for sale by all druggists and grocers.
Udolpho Wolfe,
Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]
RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC PAINS CEASE
When J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar is applied. Circulars containing testimonials from George Law, Robert B. Coleman, Simeon Draper, Esqs., and from many other prominent persons, can be had at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery. Price 50 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]
An Important Decision.—The ladies, who are the best judges of gentlemen's Hats as well as of their own, have decided that Knox's Hats, sold at the corner of Broadway and Fulton, are the most neatly finished, elegant and becoming and gentlemanly of all. It is not possible to surpass his Fall and Winter styles, and the fair sex have serious thoughts of adopting them instead of the "floating nothings" they now wear on the back of their heads.

[Advertisement.]
Brady's Galleries, Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway, will be open for the reception of visitors to-day, Thanksgiving, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. An imperial Photograph of Gen. Worth on exhibition.

[Advertisement.]
Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Scarlet Fever, Small Pox—or any other infectious disease, cannot be communicated if a saucer containing a tablespoonfull of J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar is placed in a sick room or lower hall over heated water or a register and renewed every 12 hours. The odor emitted is a blended aroma of the Olive and Pine, and is the most perfect disinfectant known. Price 50 cents a bottle, at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery.

[Advertisement.]
DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS
Cured by application and inhalation of
J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
Circulars containing testimonials from Thurlow Weed, Isaac V. Fowler, Wm. B. Townsend, Esqs., Gen. Duff Green, and from many other prominent persons, can be had at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery. Price 50 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]
Croup and Whooping Cough.—Croup can be cured in 10 minutes, and whooping cough in a week, by applying J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar to the throat and chest. Price 50 cents a bottle, at No. 16 State-street, east side of Battery.

[Advertisement.]
SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, CANCERS, SYPHILS,
And all other diseases of impure blood are at once cured by taking J. R. Stafford's Iron and Sulphur Powders, and applying his Olive Tar Ointment. 12 Powders for $1; Ointment 25 cents, at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery.

[Advertisement.]
J. R. Stafford's Iron and Sulphur Powders—And Olive Tar Ointment cure scrofula, syphilis, salt rheum and all other diseases of impure blood. A package of 12 powders for $1; ointment, 25 cents; at No. 16 State-street, east side of the Battery.

LONG ISLAND.

The Murder of Samuel Carman.—We learn that a letter has been received in Queens County, from Illinois, stating that a Dutchman in that State, under arrest for theft, has confessed to the commission of a murder in Queens County, L. I., about the time of the murder of the lamented Samuel Carman. He states that he perpetrated the murder with an axe with which he fractured the back of his head. From the fact that a Dutchman had been employed by Mr. Carman, who in a dispute about a trifle of money had made threats against him a short time previous to his death, and who had suddenly disappeared, it is thought that this letter may furnish a clue to his murderer. We hope the matter will be thoroughly followed up. The county of Queens has offered $500 for the discovery of the murderer.—*Brooklyn Star.*

An Officer Garroted.—On Tuesday night last Deputy Sheriff John Emsaler, of Justice Voorhies' Court, Brooklyn, while passing through Bedford-avenue was attacked by two men from behind, who attempted to rob him. They gave him several severe blows about the head, but he made so determined a resistance that he finally got away from his assailants.

Committed.—Michael O'Brien, who, it is charged, attempted to kill Arthur T. Monaghan, at his store on Pearl-street, Brooklyn, last Friday night, was fully committed by Justice Cornwell, yesterday, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Singular Circumstance.—The unoccupied frame building on Seventh-avenue, near Ninth-street, Brooklyn, in which a child was murdered a few days ago, was set on fire, early yesterday morning, and destroyed.

Brooklyn City Court Calendar for Friday.—Nos. 35, 63, 64, 65, 56, 69, 71, 72.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For [illegible] — Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 25.

$1,000 U. S. 6's, 1868	112	150 Erie Railroad		16½
2,000 Ohio St. 6's, '86	100	100 do	b60	16½
5,000 Ind. State 5's	81	150 do		16½
2,000 Mich. State 6's	91	250 do	s10	16½
1,000 do	90½	150 do	s3	16½
2,000 Tenn. St. 6's, '90	85	50 Hudson River R	c	22½
5,000 Virginia 6's	90	100 do	s30	22½
4,000 N. C. State 6's	87	50 do	b60	22¾
27,700 Missouri State 6s	80	230 do		22
10,000 do	b60 80¼	300 La Crosse & Mil. R		12
2,000 Cal. State 7s '75	69	100 do	s10	12
2,000 Louisiana 6s	84	600 Reading Railroad	s3	52¼
4,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	85	1650 do		53
2,000 Hud. R. R. 2d mtg	85	100 do	s10	53
5,000 Hud. R. R. 3d mtg	55	700 do	s10	53
2,000 N. Ia. 1st. mtg	70	50 do	s10	53
500 Ill. Cent. R. R. bds	86	100 do	s30	53
6,000 do	85½	100 do		53½
4,000 M. C. 8 p. c. 1 M. bds	83½	1000 do	b60	53½
6,000 do	83½	1000 do	b7	53½
1,000 Cal. & R. I. bds	84½	100 do		53½
350 Canton Company	16½	50 Mich. So. & N. I. R		20
200 do	s60 16½	25 Mich. So. N. I. pf. R		39
30 Union Bank	95	50 Panama Railroad		85
50 Bk. of Republic	100	100 do		85½
10 Park Bank	94	175 Ill. Central R		96
200 Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	104	100 Clev. & Pitts. R	s3	13
30 Penn. Coal Co.	64	15 Clev. Col. & Cin. R		85
100 do	b60 65¼	18 Gal. & Chic. R		66
25 Cumb. Coal Co.	11½	1400 Clev. & Tol. R	s3	42
400 do	11½	500 do	s10	42
200 do	11½	300 do		42½
15 Pacific Mail S. Co.	60	20 do		42½
250 N. Y. Central R. R	78	200 do	s10	42½
250 do	s3 78½	100 do		42½
100 do	s10 78	100 do	b30	43½
100 do	s10 78½	100 do	b60	42½
50 do	s3 78½	50 Chi. & R. I. R. R		[illegible]
100 do	78½	200 do		81½
100 do	78½	200 do		82½
375 do	78½	475 do		82
300 do	b60 79	20 C. B. & Quin. R. R		65
100 do	s 78½			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction by E. Draper:

$1,000 N. Y. and Harlem R. R. 7s	Int. added	60½
2,000 Tennessee 6s	Int. added	83
2,000 Missouri 6s	Int. added	77½
1,000 California 7s	Int. added	65
7,000 Watertown City 6s	Int. added	50
5,000 Madison City 7s	Int. added	50½
5,000 Detroit and Milwaukee 7s	Int. added	45½
4,000 Waterloo Township 8s	Int. added	49
12,400 Watertown and Madison 8s	Int. added	31
2,200 Detroit and Milwaukee 7s	Int. added	31
$500 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co. of 1856		78½
$160 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co. of 1857		67
20 shares Phenix Bank		95½
20 shares Phenix Bank		95¼
50 shares Phenix Bank		95
10 shares Metropolitan Bank		95½
5 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co		81
5 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co		85
10 shares Continental Fire Ins. Co		99½
10 shares Indemnity Fire Ins. Co		80
50 shares Nicaragua Transit Co		2⅛

Also, the following business notes of hand:

Blackwell, Whittemore & Co., due April, $2,400	41
Blackwell, Whittemore & Co., due May, $1,709	41
David J. & Geo. J. Levy, due January, $613	25
David J. & Geo. J. Levy, due Nov. 6, 1858, $331 25	19
David J. & Geo. J. Levy, due Jan. 1, 1858, $401 40	19
S. & T. Lawrence, due Nov. 19, $2,351 31	47½
Barnes, Lyman & Co., due Nov. 20, $723 56	40

The following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction to-day by Albert H. Nicolay:

$1,000 Galena and Chicago R. 7s. Int. added	90½
$1,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee 7s. Int. added	7½
$1,000 Louisiana 6s	Flat 83½
$20,000 Erie City, Pa. Bank notes	25c.
$15,000 Fox & Wisconsin Imp. stock	40
$5,000 Fox & Wisconsin	45
50 shares La Crosse and Mil. R.R.	11½
15 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co	85

Also, the following by Adrian H. Muller:

40 shares Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.	102½
30 shares Mercantile Fire Ins. Co.	101½
5 shares Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co	50
15 shares Rome and Watertown R.R. Co.	40

Wednesday, Nov. 25, P. M.

The English news per steamer *Vanderbilt*, as telegraphed from Cape Race to the morning papers was, of course, the principal excitement on the Street to-day. The effect is favorable to the export movement of produce, and the free negotiation of exchange based thereon, both of which were threatened by the previous alarming accounts per steamer *Atlantic*. The news also strengthens the Stock Exchange, coming just in time to check and reverse the downward tendency in prices as manifested on Tuesday. The Share list leaves off to-day, with one or two exceptions, much the same as on Monday afternoon. The speculative sellers against New-York Central had rather the advantage at the close. The stock closed on Monday at 79½; yesterday at 77½, and after selling at 79¼@79@78¾ early to-day, left off at 2 o'clock at 78 ℔ cent.; Reading 53 against 50 yesterday afternoon; Erie rose from 16 to 16½, closing 16½; Illinois Central 96; Toledo 42½ ℔ cent. State Stocks were firmer, Missouris 80, Virginias 90 ℔ cent. The January interest on the Virginia debt has been provided for—the Bank of the Republic has already received and remitted to London on the Sterling bonds, and will pay on the 1st January on the Dollar bonds. Some small parcels of Illinois State stock, of the Sterling issue, 6 ℔ cents, are offering in the market, in bonds of £225 ℔ $1,000, and the stipulation for 8 ℔ cent. exchange in New-York in lieu of the sterling coupon in London, if preferred by the American holder. This arrangement is equal to nearly 6½ ℔ cent. interest, each half yearly coupon being equivalent to $32,-40 on the $1,000, instead of $30 as on the ordinary Dollar bond. In the same way, when the principal falls due, the holder receives $1080 for each $1,000. The bonds now offered are of the original issue, and to close the estate of Messrs. E. W. Clark, Dodge & Co. Tennessee six ℔ cents, brought 85 ℔ cent., and Michigans 90 ℔ cent.; Illinois Central Bonds sold at 86½ ℔ cent.; New-York Central six ℔ cents. 85 ℔ cent., and Michigan Central 8 ℔ cents. fell off to 83 ℔ cent. The general market left off steady. There was no Second Board, in consequence of the eve of Thanksgiving Day.

The revised charter of the Bank of England separates the departments of Issue and of General Banking. The former is permitted to employ £14,475,000 Government Stocks as a basis of circulation, together with nearly the entire stock of Bullion belonging to the establishment. As the Bullion rises or falls, so rise and fall the authorized issue of notes. The notes are made the legal tender in the Banking department, which usually holds only a few hundred thousand pounds in coin for the convenience of change in daily transactions. Its reserve of notes is its main dependence in granting new accommodations and in paying the checks of its depositers. These notes being nearly exhausted on the 12th November, a general suspensions of payments in the legal tender or a complete arrest of all new business by this department of the Bank, must have ensued in a day or two but for the act of grace by the Government. A summary order in Council therefore suspended the penalties of the charter *to avert suspension by the Bank itself.* The establishment had exhausted its power of issue *and circulation.* Its Bullion was locked up in the Issue Department and the public had about 95 ℔ cent. of its Notes, besides being clamorous for further accommodation at 10 ℔ cent. interest. The Banking Department was responsible for £11,-000,000 private deposits, besides the public deposits of the Government, *and had neither Gold nor Notes to pay with*, when the Government steps in and authorizes a forced issue of Notes, not secured, as directed by charter, to meet the emergency. True, the operation is in no sense a suspension of specie payments upon the legal issues of the Bank. These payments continue, as usual, while the stock of Bullion locked up in the Issue Department, remains good. But like the New-York Banks, on the 13th of October, the great English establishment had not the ability to pay its deposits, in any *legal* tender, on the 12th November, the day succeeding the panic and day of the order in Council. Its condition one week before, Nov. 4, stood:

Notes issued	£22,422,000	Governm'nt Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,459,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	7,947,000
Total	£22,422,000	Total	£22,422,000

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Cap'l	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£10,129,104
Rest	3,305,579	Other Securities (Loans)	22,628,261
Public Deposits	4,671,944	Notes unemployed	2,155,315
Other Deposits	11,910,670	Gold and Silver Coin	580,129
Seven Day and other Bills	813,197		
Total	£35,454,390	Total	£35,454,390

On the 9th and 10th there were large withdrawals of Gold, (involving, of course, the cancelation of a corresponding sum of Notes,) to aid the Banks in Scotland, and large applications for accommodation in London, which cannot have further lessened the reserve of Notes; and the weekly report of the 11th November, when received here, will probably show that the Bank was quite as nearly run down on the evening of that day as the New-York banks were on comparing specie on the evening of the 13th October. The difference of remedy is that the latter took the law into their own hands, and the former had the law suspended for its credit and convenience by the Queen in Council. The relief in the one case was seconded both by the public and the judiciary; in the other it was first sanctioned by the Crown, and then worked instantaneous good to the embarrassed trade and commerce of the Kingdom.

We have not the slightest purpose in these explanations to exaggerate the straits to which the English Bank was driven by the English panic, or to palliate by any unfair parallel the circumstances attending the New-York crisis. But a mere difference in the terms applicable to the two cases, cannot destroy their very close resemblance, in substance. The entire absence of distrust in the secured bank-note circulation of the country, was felt in both instances. The panic in both was among the dealers at bank. The remedy in London was to save the Bank by an *expansion* of the currency. A similar remedy was proposed here, with the difference in its favor that the authorized issue of the Bank Department of New-York had *not* been exhausted, and it was unwisely declined by the City Banks until too late to save their honor.

The extent to which the Bank of England, for the sake of its dealers and the public may avail of this privilege of expansion, is a question to be determined by subsequent arrivals. An emergency somewhat similar occurred in 1847. A like order in Council was then granted, but the mere proclamation of relief saved the Bank from an infringement of the Peel Act of 1844. Money instantaneously poured into its coffers from every quarter, and the Note Circulation was enlarged legitimately. During the late war with Russia, a similar difficulty was also threatened, but never occurred; the only provision made by the Government being the addition of £475,000 to the Public Stock security of the Issue Department. This small sum was added because the Provincial Bank circulation, authorized by the Peel Act, as high as eight millions Sterling over and above the Bullion on hand, had only averaged £7,525,000. Of the relief to the trading and banking classes of the Kingdom, there would seem to be no question, and the influence of the restoration of confidence will do a world of good on this side the *Atlantic* by restoring our export movement to something like consistency.

Our Money Market to-day is without alteration from the quiet and ease heretofore reported. The exact shipment of Gold by the *Arabia* amounted to $1,539,[illegible]. A good part of the English Coin bought up for this opportunity was not counted in the Bank average of last week, and we doubt whether the next statement, even in the absence of the California shipment of Nov. 5, now about due, will show much if any, decline on the last figure. American Gold is worth to-day 100½ @100¾ ℔ cent. Philadelphia and Baltimore funds slightly improved.

We are enabled to state that Messrs W. Hoge & Co., and Messrs. Duthil & Co., continue to meet their New-York engagements, notwithstanding the untoward difficulties which suddenly overtook their Liverpool connexions. Both concerns had also fully covered their engagements abroad, but a portion of their remittances were upon one of the large Anglo-American houses recently suspended.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $85,334, paid out $131,056; balance $4,770,447.

Reform in the Currency.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Boston correspondent, "A Subscriber," who thinks that Mr. Reynolds' plan for an improved State Currency will meet my views, is correct in his conjecture so far as it relates to a single State Department of Issue, but no further.

As I understand Mr. R.'s propositions, undoubted securities to the full amount of the currency must be deposited with the Department of Issue as banking capital, one-third of which must be bullion. He supposes that $20,000,000 of paper money would be the minimum amount in circulation in Massachusetts, even during a currency panic; and, consequently, this amount might be issued on other than specie security. If, during a severe panic, the people of Massachusetts held $20,000,000 of the promises of 173 Banks, how much more would they have held, without demanding specie, if they had had the promises of the State in their pockets instead? With a State issue, probably specie would be demanded very seldom except for legitimate purposes, and for these the supply would be abundant if not hoarded up as a basis. Mr. R. supposes that $10,000,000 of bullion, added to $20,000,000 of other securities, would be sufficient for the banking capital of Massachusetts. At 6 ℔ cent. this would realize $1,800,000 ℔ annum, from which the bankers would receive no return except $30,000,000 of currency, whose cost of preparation Mr. R. estimates at $100,000, showing the cost to the bankers to be $1,700,000 over and above what it might be. Above capital, at 1 ℔ cent. tax, would be only $300,000. But if undoubted securities would command a premium when wanted for a basis, the cost would be proportionally greater, and besides, the Department might be necessitated to provide specie to meet a run at a considerable sacrifice, and this sacrifice would be a measure of the baseless issue, and for this the State would be responsible. Though a State Issue would inspire confidence, yet political mischief-makers might take advantage of a system which would invite their attentions. While $30,000,000 of a circulating medium would cost the bankers $1,800,000 ℔ annum, the Department could only collect $1,200,-000, being interest on two-thirds, the other one-third being worse than dead capital, because it would involve an expense of transmission to the place of deposit, and require expensive accommodation when there; otherwise it might be removed and a mob "take the responsibility." Specie payment on demand has proved "a mockery, a delusion and a snare;" though it has always succeeded except when tested. If $20,000,000 of paper money would be absorbed, why not allow the [illegible] $10,-000,000 of specie, and [illegible] the cost of preparing that amount [illegible] save the people from demanding [illegible]? More than that, it would [illegible] them, unless the visit of a future currency-comet would be more disastrous than that of the one whose tail yet whisks us. The plan in question has this objectionable specie element, as well as the provision adopted by the National Banks on the other side of the Atlantic, for producing a contraction just at the time that an expansion is needed, which reminds one of the means to which the old philosopher resorted, who, in order to divert his attention from a very painful wound, inflicted a more severe one in close proximity. I cannot see the justice of placing such a ruinous burden on the banking capital for the purpose of lessening other people's taxes, nor can I see how the bankers would be compensated for this great loss by a repeal of the usury laws, enabling them to earn 7 instead of 6 ℔ cent., because the difference would be only $300,-000; but under the same rule the funds invested would be worth 7 ℔ cent., especially when the current rate of interest would average 8 or 9 ℔ cent. Then the cost of $30,000,000 of currency would be $2,100,000, and the gross earnings of the same capital, constantly employed, would be $2,100,000, thus leaving the deposits to earn all dividends and expense of management. I admit, however, that if the principle be just and the calculation correct, *my not seeing* will not alter either. To make the currency a legal tender in the hands of everybody, except in those of the Issue Department, would obligate it to receive interest on the pledged securities in that which it could not offer, legally, in the discharge of its own obligations, yet it could not touch the gold pledged as security, even to pay the surplus into the State Treasury. Mr. R. complains of the evils resulting from hoarding specie in State or National Treasuries, yet I fear this system would not tend to lessen the cause of complaint. What is wanted is a cheap, reliable, uniform currency, and plenty of it—all of which can be furnished by a single Department of Issue authorized to pledge the faith of the State, so far as properly secured; and that, too, without a dollar of specie to provoke a run. Look at the amount that would be saved in engraving, assorting and exchanging, in storing millions of idle—worse than idle—specie capital kept for paying on demand, except when demanded. Under such a currency as that indicated in my former communication, State stocks and public securities generally would pass into the hands of citizens instead of seeking a market in Europe; and the net gain would be the difference between the interest and the bare expenses of the Issue Department; and domestic manufacturers would be better able to compete with foreign. What is the use of 20 or 30 ℔ cent. of protective duty if the manufacturer has to pay from 1 to 5 ℔ cent. ℔ month for his capital? This system, I think, would leave the Usury laws high and dry, and run the Protective Tariff ashore.

R. H.

The Cotton Trade.

From Wright's Weekly Circular.

Per Arabia.] New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857.

Since my circular of 17th inst., we have received the accounts per *Niagara* and *Atlantic*, the latter with dates to 11th November. The Bank of England had advanced the rate of discount to 9, and afterwards to 10 ℔ cent. Some important failures among merchants in London, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow, including two Scotch banks, were made known to us. Two weeks' later news from India had been received giving confirmation to the idea previously entertained, that the mutiny was virtually suppressed. Consols were higher, closing at 89@89½; money matters worse.

Cotton at Liverpool had declined over one penny sterling ℔ lb.; some sales were made on the 11th November of Middling Orleans at 6¾d., and Middling Fair Mobile at 7d. ℔ lb.; prices were entirely nominal and sales almost suspended. Short time in the Cotton manufacturing districts was general, owing to the utter prostration of business. Breadstuffs and all kinds of produce were lower. In fact, these steamers give us more disastrous news than any arrival since 1847.

My last circular quoted our Cotton market as once more brought to a complete stand by the unfavorable tenor of the advices per *Niagara*. The transactions have since been on the smallest possible scale, and at irregular prices. Since the arrival of the *Atlantic* nothing has been done to test the market, and quotations for the time are out of the question.

The sales since 18th inst. to last evening, are estimated at 1,500 bales, and the clearances during same time have been 680 bales, all for Liverpool.

Cotton in Transitu.—There has been an increase in the supply of samples of floating Cotton, but only one sale of Middling Orleans at 12c., with freight at ¾d. ℔ lb., has come to my knowledge. Very little is offered, and the greater part of the purchases so far made this season, will probably go forward on owners' account.

Southern Markets have all been active during the week under review, at full and advancing prices. The buying has been chiefly on English account, with some limited quantity for France and the Continent. The unfavorable news per *Niagara* did not produce the slightest effect in New-Orleans, but on the contrary the market gradually hardened, until 12c. was again reached for Middling. Upon receipt of the news per *Atlantic*, however, a decided effect was produced; the decline on Monday in New-Orleans was ½c.@¾c. ℔ lb., with sales of only 1,200 bales. At Charleston, Savannah, and all the interior markets of Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama, a panic is described as prevailing; prices at once gave way ½c. @¾c. ℔ lb., without leading to much business.

Crop.—A killing frost is reported throughout South Carolina, Georgia, some portions of Alabama and Florida, as well as in Tennessee, and probably in upper Mississippi, though of the latter we have as yet no definite information. So far as heard from, very little importance is attached to the frosts in the localities where it was experienced, coming as it does at so advanced a period of the season; and the estimate of the crop by most parties, resident in the Atlantic cities, has been raised to 3,250,000 bales. From New-Orleans we learn that in the country tributary to that city, the crops have done well, and a large increase over last year is confidently expected. We have no information, so far, of the occurrence of frost in the Southwestern portion of the great cotton district.

Receipts during the week are slightly increased, but still below the comparison with former years. Next week we shall show larger receipts, as we know by telegraph that at Mobile and New-Orleans an increase during the week ending last Friday had taken place.

Exports continue on a fair scale considering the obstacles. To Great Britain the excess over last year is 39,000 bales. To France there is already a large falling off, and to other foreign ports a slight one.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September as compared with the previous four years:

	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Rec. at P'ts.	411,000	733,000	724,000	464,000	422,000
Ex. to G. B.	161,000	122,000	265,000	127,000	112,000
Ex. to France	30,000	64,000	79,000	56,000	17,000
Ex. other F. P.	28,000	31,000	56,000	28,000	29,000
Total Export	219,000	217,000	400,000	221,000	158,000
Stk on hand	237,000	420,000	331,000	289,000	273,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts	65,000	101,000	92,000	67,000	70,000
Ex. to G. B.	34,000	36,000	19,000	25,000	12,000
Ex. to France	3,000	8,000	12,000	2,000	6,000
Ex. other F. P.	2,000	6,000	10,000	4,000	4,000
Total Exports	39,000	50,000	41,000	32,000	27,000

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Wednesday.—First Board.*—$600 City 6s, '70, 83; $6,600 do., 87; $3,000 do. 87½; $1,100 do. 83; $1,100 Pennsylvania 5s, 85; $1,000 N. Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 52½; $4,000 do. 52¾; $1,500 do. 52½; $1,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 80; $500 City Railroad 6s, 87½; 100 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 16; 6 do., 16¾; 1 Morris Canal Preferred, 89¼; 20 do., 89; 6 Pennsylvania Railroad, 40; 20 do., 39½; 25 do., 39¾; 5 Reading Railroad, 27½; 110 do., 27½; 1,020 do., 27½; 675 do. 27½; 100 Catawissa Railroad, 6; 5 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 52½; 6 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 94; 400 Long Island Railroad, 9½; 100 New Creek Company, ¼; 13 Elmira Railroad, 11; 40 Bank of Pennsylvania, 11½; 1 Philadelphia Bank, 99½.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 112; Philadelphia 6s, 87½@88; Philadelphia Railroad, 6s, 87½@88; Philadelphia 6s, new, 93½@94; Pennsylvania 5s, 84¾@85½; Reading Railroad, 27⅜@27½; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 71@75; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 81; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39¾@40; Morris Canal Consolidated, 47@50; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 60@61; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 12½@12½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 16½@16¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 11@13; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st Mortgage, 65@70; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d Mortgage, 50½@51½; Long Island, 9¼@10; Vicksburg, 6½@7; Girard Bank, 9½@9¾; Lehigh Zinc, ¾@1; Union Canal, 4½@5; New Creek, ¼@⅜; Catawissa Railroad, 6½@7.

Markets by Telegraph.

Albany, Wednesday, Nov. 25—6 P. M.

Flour—The market is active in view of the prospect of the closing of the canal. Sales 3,500 bbls. at $4 75@$5 50 for common to extra State, and $5 50 @$6 50 for common to extra Western. Buckwheat Flour at 15s.@16s. ℔ 100 lbs. No sales of Wheat or Corn, except in car lots by railroad. Barley has been very active for the past few days. Sales since yesterday noon reach about 80,000 bush. at 77c.@80c. for ordinary to prime and four-rowed. Hogs—The sales to-day include 99 head Western at $5 81, and 147 Western at $5 87½, the hogs averaging 260 lbs. live weight. Eighteen heads heavy State dressed sold at $7 75@$8, and averaged 300 lbs. and over.

Buffalo, Wednesday, Nov. 25—6 P. M.

Flour firm; sales 1,000 bbls. at $4 87 for choice superfine Ohio; $5@$5 18¾ for extra do., and Michigan. Wheat—A shade firmer, with a good demand. Sales 45,000 bush. at 78c. for Chicago Spring, and 81c.@82c. for Milwaukee Club. Corn very firm; sales four car-loads at 75c.@80c. Oats firmer; a parcel or two sold at 36c. Whisky firm, at about 20c. *Lake imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—5,000 bbls. Flour; 45,000 bush. Wheat.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The receipt here of the *Vanderbilt's* advices caused an advance in the prices of Cotton; the sales to-day amount to 13,500 bales, at 11¾c.@12c. for middling. Flour active, with a large export inquiry; sales at $5 ℔ barrel. Mess Pork, $16@$17 for new. Whisky, 19½c.@20c. ℔ gallon. Molasses, 24c. Sterling Exchange firm; Exchange on New-York, 98½ @99. Freights more active.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Hogs dull at $5 50@$5 60—receipts increasing. Provisions irregular. Mess Pork $14@$14 50. Prime Lard 10c., and dull. Sugar active. Sales 200 hhds. at 8c. ℔ lb.

Oswego, Wednesday, Nov. 25—6 P. M.

Flour quiet. Wheat firm. Sales 10,000 bush. at 86c.@88c., for Chicago Spring. No arrivals or clearances by lake.

Charleston, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Our cotton market is unsettled. The sales to-day foot up 1,000 bales, at 11½c. for middling fair.

Savannah, Wednesday, Nov 25.

Cotton.—Sales to-day 150 bales, at irregular prices. We quote middling fair at 11c.@11½c.

At Augusta, prices advanced ¼c. to-day.

Chicago, Wednesday, Nov. 25—6 P. M.

Flour active. Wheat dull at 50c. Corn quiet. Oats inactive. *Receipts to-day*—2,100 bbls. Flour; 18,000 bushels Wheat; 2,500 bushels Corn. No arrivals or clearances by lake to-day.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave.	For.	Date.
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 28
North Star	New-York	Bremen	Nov. 28
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 2
Vanderbilt	New-York	Havre, &c.	Dec. 5
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 9
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 12
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Dec. 12

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Leave.	For.	Date.
Antelope	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 11
Vanderbilt	Havre	New-York	Nov. 14
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 14
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18
New-York	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 18
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 18
America	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 25
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 28

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—Charles Collins, J. H. Cason and lady, G. H. Fox, Stephen H. Tallman, Samuel T. Taber, Stephen Taber, Stephen H. Townsend, Thomas S. Simons, J. C. Appleby, J. T. Daggett, James Clarke, Daniel Webb, Miss Jaynes, George Keefe and 27 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 59	Sun sets	4 35	Moon sets	1 04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	2 24	Gov. Island	3 08	Hell Gate	4 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; City of Washington, Petrie, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Ships Ferrant, Langston, Buenos Ayres, W. W. De Forest & Co.; M. Nettleton, Lord, Antwerp, [illegible] Hurlbut; Underwriter, Roberts, Liverpool, [illegible].

Barks Geo. Greene, Bedland, Charleston, [illegible]; [illegible] W. Lind, Sweetser, St. Marys, [illegible]; Reindeer, Allen, Norfolk, [illegible] Mayhew; [illegible], Havana, Sturges & Co.

Brigs Sprite, Orswell, Rio Janeiro, [illegible]; Ocean Wave, Morton, Tortugas, Benner & Drake; Sebreeder, (Bel.) Flock, Amsterdam, Funke & Meincke; Col. W. Coggins, Coggins, Great Stake, C. & E. J. Peters; Odessa, (Br.) Stanwood, Yarmouth, Sturges & Co.; Lonerego, Herman, Aurora, N. Clements & Co.

Schooners R. G. Whildin, Jeanne, Philadelphia, James Hand & Co.; Sunny South, Weeks, Washington, Mathews & Mitchell; F. Elms, Smith, Philadelphia, James Hand & Co.; Gallego, Smith, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Alvira, Braine, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand & Co.; S. A. Hounds, Smith, Egg Island; ——, [illegible], Bridgeport; Davis & Holmes; Moonlight, Sitton, Fernandina, [illegible] & Potter; Coast Pilot, Davis, Cadiz, L. E. Goger; [illegible], Smith, Savannah, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Mary Alice, Welch, Ponce, Sturges & Co.

Sloops Victory, Gladding, Providence, J. E. Edwards; Excel, Thompson, Bristol, master.

Barges Marina, Clayton, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; E. A. Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Steamer Franklin, Culnary, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

WIND—During the day, N. W.; and fresh.

Arrived.

Bark Olympia, (Old.) Tucker, Bremen, Oct. 4, with mdse. and 164 passengers to Saniden & Ruger. Had 1 death and 1 birth.

Schr. Flying Eagle, Lawrence, Curacoa Nov. 10, with fustic to Holt & Forsythe. Left no Am. vessel.

Schr. Benjamin, Winings, Eastport 6 ds., with fish to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Marietta Smith, Smith, New-Haven for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. G. Huntington, Lovell, Albany for Boston.

Schr. E. H. Atwood, Atwood, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fountain, Davis, Albany for Fall River.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence 18 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Sailed.

Steamships Arabia, Stone, Liverpool; Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, &c. Bark Nustang, Greenman, Key West.

Below.

Brig Castlemaine, from Turks Island.—(By steamer Wm. E. Webb, Capt. Hazard.)

Memoranda.

Last evening, between 4 and 5 o'clock, a fore-and-aft schooner, name unknown, of about 150 tons, capsized when off Huntington, L. I. The crew were taken off from a yawl boat by a schooner bound to Philadelphia.

The Hamburg steamship Hammonia was this afternoon floated off the large Balance Dock and towed to her berth, Pier No. 38 North River.

By Telegraph.

HAMPTON ROADS, Nov. 25—Arr. ships Revenue and Mary Goodall, from Callao.

The reported arrival of the Santiago was a mistake.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
THANKSGIVING DAY,
TWO PERFORMANCES OF THE SEA OF ICE.
Afternoon at 2½ o'clock; doors open at 1½ o'clock.
Evening at 7½ o'clock; doors open at 6½ o'clock.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, Nov. 26,
THE SEA OF ICE;
OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
Louise de Lascours, Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico, Marie de Lascours } Miss Laura Keene
Carlos, an adventurer, Marquis del Monte } [illegible]
Barabas, a Sailor ... J. Jefferson
Raoul de Lascours, Capt. of the Urania, Mr. Wheatleigh
Balcony chairs secured without extra charge, 50 cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7 o'clock.
A great bill for
THANKSGIVING NIGHT.
THIS EVENING will be presented the great drama
PAST AND PRESENT,
with (18th time) Mr. Boucicault's brilliant adaptation,
THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
Mr. Blake, Mr. Lester, Mr. Walcot, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Mr. Holland, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Norton, Mrs. Allen, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee ... Mr. E. A. Marshall
Stage Manager ... Mr. F. B. Conway
THANKSGIVING NIGHT—POWERFUL ATTRACTION.
Second week of the renowned comedian,
MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.
THURSDAY, Nov. 26, 1857.
TAKE THAT GIRL AWAY.
Charles Beckett, his original character ... Mr. C. Mathews
PATTER VERSUS CLATTER.
Capt. Patter, (with songs) ... Mr. C. Mathews
A PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.

GRAND MASS MEETING
OF THE
NEW-YORK DEMOCRACY,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1857,
at 7½ o'clock.
The Democracy of the City and County of New-York favorable to
REGULAR NOMINATIONS
and the time-honored usages of the party, and all who are opposed to tyrannical legislative usurpation, will meet at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 27,
At 7½ P. M.
for the purpose of sustaining the nominations of the Democratic Party, adopted at Tammany Hall.
All Democratic Clubs and Associations belonging to the different Wards, and all friends of
MUNICIPAL LIBERTY,
are invited to attend.
The following distinguished Democrats will address the meeting:
Hon. Fernando Wood, Judge C. P. Schermerhorn,
Hon. D. S. Dickinson, Hon. John Cotton Smith,
Hon. Horatio Seymour, Dr. Bronck,
Hon. Lyman Tremain, Hiram Ketchum, Jr.,
Thos. F. Meagher, Esq., Michael Doheny,
Hon. Rufus W. Peckham, Judge Sutherland,
Hon. John Wheeler, Hon. Elijah Ward,
Hon. John Kelly, Hon. W. B. Maclay,
Hon. John Cochrane, Hon. W. S. McMurray,
Judge E. B. Olcott, Hon. Dunham J. Crane,
Hon. Horace F. Clark, Hon. T. Jones, Jr.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
Abraham T. Hillyer, Richard Schell,
D. W. Norris, Edward Vincent,
Augustus Schell, Prosper M. Wetmore,
Daniel C. Pentz, Wm. E. Lawrence,
Charles A. May, B. R. Coleman,
M. T. Brennan, S. D. Dillaye,
Richard B. Connolly, Wilson G. Wallace,
P. W. Engs, F. W. McHarris,
Andrew Mills, Nelson Taylor,
Thomas Dunlap, Wm. Coulter,
Jacob W. Moore, J. J. McGowan,
Joseph Rose, Louis Schleiss,
John Doherty, A. B. Jackson,
E. Ely, Jr., [illegible],
John C. Mather, [illegible],
John Wheeler, J. Sutherland,
A. L. Byrne, Wm. Rockwell,
R. Dudley Bean, John Farrell,
Edw. R. Olcott, Stephen F. Russell,
Walter R. Jones, Cotton Ward,
C. S. Schermerhorn, A. S. Sullivan,
Wm. Schirmer, R. H. Maguire,
Philip Merkle, Chas. Towle,
Danl. Lanian, Henry Burnett,
Jno. L. Moore, Wm. Matthews,
D. E. Delavan, Wm. E. Lawrence,
Wm. McMurray, F. J. James,
Jacob F. Oakley, T. Jones, Jr.,
M. Gooderson, E. B. Bradford,
G. W. Dean, Morgan O'Brien,
Stephen H. Feeks, N. Kissell,
G. A. Jeremiah, D. W. Norris,
E. L. Seymour, Morgan L. Mott,
William McArthur, Luther Horton,
Henry Nieman, John Murphy,
H. B. Perkins, Seth Douglass,
Jas. A. McLaughlin, Simeon Abrahams,
Jas. Perkins, R. B. Roberts,
Chas. Sweeny, Jas. M. Betts,
M. Tuomey, John Dunham,
Jno. H. Chambers, Jas. B. Hetherington,
Francis Fleet, Solomon Townsend,
Theo. J. Fonda, Geo. R. Drew,
Gideon J. Tucker, Richard Murphy,
Wilson Small, G. H. Ring,
John Cochrane, John Foster,
John Hildebrand, Edward Marrinan,
John Deger, John Kelly,
Peter Brown, Wm. D. Kennedy,
Geo. H. Clark, John Richardson,
Richard Norris, John M. Devoy,
Daniel Gillespie, Wm. H. Brown,
Wm. B. Blauvelt, John A. Godfrey,
Wm. Delamater, Michael Phelps,
Stephen Hasbrouck, Wm. Brennan,
J. H. McCunn, James Henry,
Henry McDermott, Thos. H. Ferris,
C. L. Vanzandt, Wm. Gage,
Bernard Reilly, Bradley W. Glover,
Wm. Dunham, Jno. R. White,
Richard Dougherty, Jno. W. Wilson,
Arthur J. Delaney, Edward Moore,
Emmet M. Fay, Chas. Cowan,
Wm. M. King, John G. Seeley,
Edwin Croswell, John M. McGowan,
Wm. G. Joyce, R. M. Whitlock,
Jeremiah Lynch, F. C. Clarke,
Daniel Gillespie, Chas. Meeks,
M. Burke, H. C. Banks,
A. A. Walker, James Fleck,
Adolphus Tanschelder, H. Redmond,
Eugene J. Kesley, G. W. Dean,
M. M. Quackenbos, Peter Miller,
A. J. Delaney, Dr. Wm. Rockwell,
John Hart, James Quarry,
Col. Jas. Ryan, J. A. Dimmick,
Andrew Jackson, Francis Jarvis,
J. L. Mason, H. Perkins,
W. C. B. Wardell, Wm. Merriman,
W. C. Walker, Dr. D. M. Reeves,
Samuel Auld, Alex. Shaw,
P. F. Dickie. John Vanderpoel,
ABRAHAM T. HILLYER,
Chairman of Committee of Arrangements.
Smith Ely, Jr., Secretary.

E. & F. H. Schenck, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
TOYS, FANCY GOODS, &c.,
FOR CASH.
The subscriber will offer on
FRIDAY, Nov. 27, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,
At No. 36 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.
A large and attractive assortment of
TOYS, FANCY GOODS, &c.,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
Being part of the extensive stock imported by JOLLEY & TIBBS.
This sale offers great inducements to City and country dealers about selecting their Holiday Stock, as it includes a complete variety.
N. B.—The particular attention of the Trade is requested.
EDWARD RHE, Assignee of Jolley & Tibbs.
Oscar Jolley & Co.,
Wm. H. Tibbs & Co.